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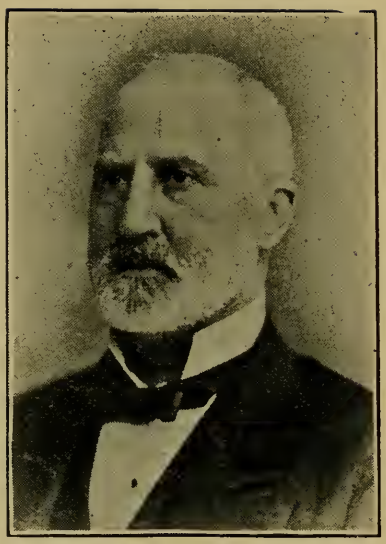


HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL

THE BLUE JUNIATA

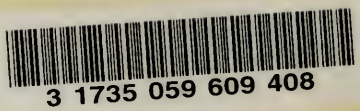
By Mrs. Marion Dix Sullivan

Wild roved an Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the Blue Juniata;
Swift as an antelope,
Through the forest going,
Loose were her jetty locks
In wavy tresses flowing.

Gay was the mountain song,
Of bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the Blue Juniata,
Strong and true my arrows are,
In my painted quiver,
Swift goes my light canoe,
Adown the rapid river.

Bold is my warrior, good,
The love of Alfarata,
Proud waves his snowy plume
Along the Juniata;
Soft and low he speaks to me,
And then his war-cry sounding,
Rings his voice in thunder loud,
From height to height resounding.

So sang the Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata,
Where sweep the waters
Of the Blue Juniata;
Fleeting years have borne away
The voice of Alfarata,
Still sweeps the river on,
The Blue Juniata.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The Annals of Bedford County, Pennsylvania

Consisting of Condensed Sketches of the Most Important Events Which Occurred During the Century From January 1750 to 1850

Prepared for

OLD HOME WEEK

August 4-10, 1907

BY

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL

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PREFACE

At the request of the editor of the Bedford Gazette I have prepared this little historical pamphlet by condensing what I have already written on the subject, for the information of "The Home-comers" in August 1907.

It is not intended to publish a full and complete history of the county, but merely to recount the leading events which have transpired in the territory now embraced in the counties of Bedford and Fulton during the century between 1750 and 1850, at which last date Fulton county was taken from Bedford county.

This county as originally established on March 9, 1771, included the entire western portion of the province, and the consideration of the events occurring therein would, in effect, be a history of the larger part of the province.

However, before proceeding to the consideration of the events of the century, it will be necessary for a proper understanding of them to refer briefly to some antecedent incidents which affected Bedford county, to some extent, in regard to its settlement, retardation and development.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL.

Bedford, Penn'a., July 5, 1907.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION—1682 TO 1750

The Charters of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia—Rival Claims of England and France—The Aboriginal Indian Trails—Juniata Hunting Ground—The Traders—The Ohio Company.

The Royal Grant to William Penn in March 1681 constituted him Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania. (See note 1 in appendix relative to his rights and privileges as Proprietary and his duty and obligations as Governor and his policy with regard to the Indians.)

Under the royal grant to Lord Baltimore in 1632 Maryland overlapped a considerable strip of Pennsylvania. After many years of litigation in the courts of England, during which many settlers in each province were arrested by the officers of the other, the disputed boundary line was settled by the two provinces accepting and adopting the survey and location of the Mason and Dixon Line, running on parallel 39 deg., 43 min. and 26 sec. in 1767. The grant to Penn designated the 40th degree of north latitude as the southern boundary; and by this settlement Pennsylvania and Bedford county secured 16 miles of territory.

THE ROYAL CHARTER OF VIRGINIA

Under the grant of 1606 and the subsequent grants, Virginia claimed that they extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, or the Pacific Ocean, including all that portion of the province lying west of Laurel Hill. This claim resulted in a long and bitter controversy, which was not settled until 1785 when, by agreement, Mason and Dixon's Line was extended five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the Delaware River for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania; and that a meridian be drawn from the western extremity through to the northern limits of said states, respectively to the western boundary line of Pennsylvania forever.

THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE

England claimed, by right of first discovery, nearly the entire North American continent, even to the Pacific Ocean. France, by right of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi, claimed

all territory on that river and its tributaries, even to the crest of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania and also New France, or Canada, and the adjacent countries.

The fact that these two great European nations claimed portions of the same territory in America, and that they had power to assert their respective claims by force of arms, made eventual war between them absolutely certain. The desire of one nation to control the commerce and trade of the other nations always has been and always will be a prime and potent factor in creating rivalry and wars between them.

THE ABORIGINES

When William Penn arrived in the province he found the soil in possession of the Iroquois Indians and their tributary tribes, notably the Delawares. The Iroquois claimed to be the sole and absolute owners of the soil; that the subject tribes had no interest therein and were only permitted to remain as subjects. Originally the Iroquois consisted of a confederacy of five nations. They dwelt near the lakes and in the Mohawk Valley and were then known to Europeans as the Five Nations. But about 1711 a portion of the Tuscarora Indians were driven out of North Carolina on account of the massacre of a settlement of Germans in Virginia, and they fled to New York, where they were given a settlement near the Oneidas, and were admitted into the confederacy in 1712. Thereafter, the Iroquois were known as the Six Nations. They claimed dominion over New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio and a part of Canada.

THE DELAWARES

At an early day they occupied New Jersey, and the Delaware and Schuylkill Valleys in Pennsylvania. They were originally a very warlike nation and for a long time fought the Iroquois with great courage and persistence, but they were overpowered about 1667. This defeat completely crushed their warlike spirits, and ever afterwards they were spoken of as the "cowardly Delawares." With great pride they called themselves "Leni-Lenape" or "original people," which was their proper name. But the white people called them Delawares, after the river on the banks of which they then lived.

THE SHAWNEE INDIANS

They were a restless, warlike, cruel and treacherous nation. Ethnologists classify them with the Lenape or Delaware family.

Before their appearance in this province they dwelt on the Suwanee River in Florida, then under the Spanish government. They were continually at war with the Spaniards and in that way acquired their habits of perfidy and cruelty, which they so often manifested in this province; finally they were driven out of Florida, and fled to Montour's Island, below Pittsburg, in 1698. They asked permission to settle in the province, and their request was granted.

The permission proved to be a fearful mistake for, through their malign influence over the Delawares, they were directly responsible for the carnage and desolation which, for so many years, reigned over the frontier settlements, and especially in Bedford county. In 1728 a considerable portion of them became dissatisfied and, through the influence of the French, moved to the Ohio river.

INDIAN TRAILS THROUGH BEDFORD COUNTY

When the white people reached the shores of America they found many of these trails leading through boundless forests. They were well marked and invariably located on the most favorable and direct lines between fixed points. In the course of time they became so well worn by constant use and so well known to the Indians that they were able to traverse them by day and night, with unerring precision, when on hunting expeditions or in quest of their enemies.

In 1754, at the threatened outbreak of the French-Indian War, there were two of these Indian trails leading from Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg) to the Forks of the Ohio (now Pittsburg). As early as 1732 they were traversed by Indian traders with perfect safety,

The main trail, after leaving Harris' Ferry, passed along the Susquehanna river, through the present counties of Dauphin and Perry, Sherman's Valley in Perry county, Path Valley in Franklin county, Tuscarora and Aughwick Valley in Huntingdon county, to Black Log, a distance of 72 miles. (As the Frankstown trail is outside of Bedford county, a description thereof is omitted). From Black Log the Raystown branch led through Aughwick Valley, Well's Valley in Fulton county, Ray's Cove, Woodcock Valley, Snake Spring Valley, Raystown, along the Juniata to Shawnee Cabin Creek (near Schellsburg) in Bedford county, over the Allegheny Mountain, Brothers' Valley, Quemahoning Valley, and

Stony Creek in Somerset county, over Laurel Hill, Ligonier Valley, Chestnut Ridge and the Loyal Hanna creek in Westmoreland county, to Shannopintown on the Allegheny River, 174 miles, making the total distance 246 miles.

THE WARRIOR'S BRIDGE TRAIL

This trail led from the Potomac river, northward on the top of Warrior's Ridge, through Bedford and Huntingdon counties, connecting with the Raystown trail at Alliquippa (near Mt. Dallas) and the Frankstown trail at Warrior's Mark (now in Blair county). This trail, probably, was so called from the fact that an engagement may have taken place between the northern and southern Indians, who were bitter enemies.

As the Juniata region was the great hunting grounds of the Indians it is very likely that they made paths through all the valleys, over all the hills and mountains and along the streams therein, and it is quite certain they made them throughout Bedford county. These Indian trails were subsequently opened and used as pack-horse roads by the traders; in after years some of them were adopted as military roads by civil engineers, the government, and by railroad companies as being not only the best but also the shortest routes between given points.

JUNIATA HUNTING GROUNDS

At an early day the Six Nations set apart the Juniata region as a general hunting ground for the Indians in the province. One of their chiefs said to the Governor in 1743, "We have given the Juniata for a hunting place to our cousins, the Delawares, and our brothers, the Shawnees, and we, ourselves, hunt there sometimes." At that period it abounded with game of all kinds and was the favorite hunting ground of all the Indians. They evidently considered it to be their best hunting ground for deer, for they said, "Further north there was nothing but spruce woods and the ground was covered with palm bushes, and not a single deer could be found or killed there." Even the Indians who dwelt on the Ohio river, including the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawnees, frequently came to the Juniata to hunt. The Conoy Indians, who removed from Virginia to the Susquehanna, afterwards settled on the Juniata because the settling of the white people there made deer scarce.

The Juniata region presumably included all the territory drained by the Juniata River and its tributaries. The word

Juniata is derived from an Indian tribe named **Jotticos**, who dwelt on this river as far back as 1614. This name means **Standing Stone**, which through many years was gradually softened down to the word **Juniata.** It is probable this tribe was so named from the Standing Stone monument at Huntingdon. Rev. John Heckwelder says, that the Iroquois **Ono-Jutto** and its change to **Juniata**, the Delaware **Ach-sin-ni-wink**, and the English **Standing Stone** mean the same thing.

There were a number of Indian villages on the Juniata and its tributaries, but only two will be mentioned as they were situated within the present county of Bedford.

Alliquippa, a Delaware village, was on the farm of William Hartley, Esq., on the east bank of the Raystown branch, near Mt. Dallas and the historic village of Bloody Run. Tradition says the village, a gap and a hill were all named after Queen Alliquippa, either a Delaware or Mingo squaw who lived there at an early day, and these names are so given on a map of the Province of 1770. A letter written from Alliquippa village on June 17, 1775, at the time some of the Provincial troops were there says: "The Queen Alliquippa, upon the surrender of the unfinished fort at the Forks of the Ohio by Ensign Ward had returned to this place." From the expression **had returned** it is fair to infer that she formerly lived there. In 1753 Col. George Washington called to see her near the Forks of the Ohio, when on his mission to the French commandant at Fort Le Boeff.

Shawnee Village was on Shawnee Cabin Creek, near Schellsburg. Here General Forbes' army and Col. George Washington encamped over night on their march to reduce Fort Du Quesne in 1758.

FUR-TRADERS

Soon after the settlement of the Province it was found by some of the most adventurous and intrepid settlers that it was a profitable business to exchange goods, wares, guns, ammunition, etc., with the Indians for furs and skins, therefore a large number of persons engaged in the fur business. Under the law they were required to take out a license from the several courts, in order to protect the Indians from the cupidity and bad conduct of evil and dishonest traders.

At this early day there were no wagon roads to the Ohio

River, and consequently the traders were compelled to pack their goods and pelts on horses over the Indian trails.

Wherever a trader desired to make a trading post he erected several log cabins, one for his dwelling, another of hewn logs with port holes for his warehouse, and another for his horses, etc. The post was generally called after the name of the trader unless there was already an Indian village. In 1740 these traders were generally French, Scotch-Irish and some Jews. Some of the French came from Montreal and others were Huguenots. Nearly all the traders in Pennsylvania resided in Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cumberland counties. The stock of the traders consisted generally of tomahawks, knives, guns, powder, lead, blankets, red-paint, bright colored cloth and ribbons, beads, looking glasses, rum and innumerable trinkets.

THE OHIO COMPANY

This company was incorporated in 1748 for the purpose of promoting the settlement of that part of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains. It was composed of Englishmen and Virginians, and received a grant of a half million acres of land for that purpose. In 1750 the company sent C. Gist and other parties to explore the region. This action excited the hostility of both the Indians and the French, and roused the latter to renew their efforts towards the occupation of the entire region west of the Alleghenies. In consequence of this hostility and the impending French and Indian War the project failed.

THE INTRUSION OF THE WHITE SETTLERS

Under the provisions of the several treaties made between the Proprietaries and the Six Nations of Indians, the white people were prohibited from settling on their lands. But in utter disregard of these treaties, the Scotch-Irish who were permitted by the Proprietaries to settle on the east side of Tuscarora Mountain, to which the Indian title had been extinguished by purchase, crossed over the mountain in 1748 and 1749 and made settlements on the west side on unpurchased lands. The Indians made frequent complaints to the Proprietaries of these violations of existing treaties but were unable to obtain any redress. They then gave notice that they would remove the settlement by force.

CHAPTER II

1750 TO 1758

The Situation of Affairs in 1750—Forcible Removal of the Settlers—French Encroachments—Trent's Mission to the Ohio—Washington's Mission to Le Boeff—His March on Fort Du Quesne—The Albany Congress—Land Purchase by the Proprietaries—The Provincial Road—The Government Dissentions—Braddock's Expedition and Defeat—Dunbar's Retreat—Indian Atrocities—Battle of Ray's Cove—Forbes' Expedition to Fort Du Quesne.

SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE IN 1750

The white settlers and the Indians had lived together for nearly 70 years in peace and friendship, but, unfortunately this happy condition of affairs was disturbed and finally broken by the persistent encroachments of the former.

On January 27, 1750, Cumberland county was established. It not only embraced the territories of the present counties of Bedford and Fulton but nearly all the western part of the state.

Within a few weeks thereafter, the Governor, in order to preserve peace with the Indians, directed the Sheriff of the county to proceed to the settlements of the white intruders and destroy their cabins and compel their removal. Accordingly the Sheriff burned the cabins in Sherman and Tuscarora valleys and on Auchwick creek and in the Big Cove and forcibly compelled the settlers to leave. (The two last named settlements are now in Fulton county.) The charming village of Burnt Cabins has been so called ever since. The intruders on lands on Tonoloway creek were not disturbed, probably because at that date the land was within the limits of Maryland. This action of the Provincial Government appeared to pacify the Indians.

THE AGGRESSION OF THE FRENCH

The rival claims of Great Britain and France made war between them inevitable, and cupidity and greed precipitated it. Early in 1753 a considerable body of French troops with their Indian allies occupied the Forks of the Ohio, and, notwithstanding the protests and the armed forces to repel their invasions, on the part of the English, they continued in possession and, in the

meantime, greatly increased the number of troops until expelled in 1758. The English made four attempts to repossess the region. George Washington was sent in 1753 with a message to the French commandant at Fort Le Boeff demanding his departure, which he haughtily refused to do.

Captain William Trent was sent to the Ohio for the purpose of erecting a fort. He was confronted by a superior force and was compelled to surrender to the French commandant, but was permitted to return to Fort Cumberland. In 1754 Col. Washington was sent with considerable force to reinforce Capt. Trent but he was compelled to surrender to a superior body of troops.

THE ALBANY CONGRESS—1754

In order to preserve the friendship of the Indians and to counteract the intrigues of the French to win them over to their interests, the Home Government directed the several colonies to send Commissioners to a General Congress at Albany in June 1754. After considerable effort the Six Nations were induced to enter into a new treaty of friendship

After this treaty had been signed the Pennsylvania Commissioners, apart from the Commissioners of the other colonies, entered into a separate treaty with the chiefs of the Six Nations whereby the Proprietaries purchased from them nearly one-half the total area of the Province, thus leaving very little territory for the Indians, especially the Delaware and Shawnee tribes.

The dissatisfaction and unrest which still prevailed among them by reason of the loss of their old homes and hunting grounds under the treaties of 1736 and 1749 were intensified by this wholesale transfer of their lands. In order to allay this rising hostility the Home Government prevailed upon the Proprietaries to release all the lands lying west of the Allegheny mountains, which they did October 26, 1758.

This unfortunate purchase gave the French a great opportunity to win the Indians over to their side by promising to drive out the English settlers and restore to them all the land they had sold.

In 1755 the Home Government made one more effort to dislodge the French troops from the Ohio. Edward Braddock was appointed commander of the expedition against Fort Du Quesne. He had several thousand regular and Colonial troops in his army. They were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Cumberland. After

the troops arrived there the commander was greatly hampered for want of men, provisions, arms, etc., and could not, therefore, move promptly.

THE PROVINCIAL ROAD

The Comissary General asked the Governor of Pennsylvania to open a wagon road from Carlisle to Turkeyfoot to intercept the road from Cumberland, in order that General Braddock could get supplies, etc. Accordingly the road was commenced and was opened as far at the top of the Allegheny mountains, but before its completion the road builders were driven away by the French and Indians, after Braddock's defeat.

Sir John Franklin raged like a madman because the road was not pushed more rapidly. But for many reasons this was impossible. Doubtless the delay greatly retarded General Braddock in his march, and perhaps contributed to his disastrous defeat by giving the enemy time to secure reinforcements.

This road passed through Burnt Cabins, Fort Lyttleton, Juniata Crossings, Fort Bedford and Harmon's Bottom to the top of the Allegheny mountains.

THE GOVERNMENT DISSENTIONS

The unfortunate dissentions between the Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland and their respective assemblies as to their respective rights, duties and obligations made it impossible to push the war vigorously against the French and Indians. It will be impossible to give a full history of the criminations and recriminations which were made. It must suffice to say that the friction between the Governor and the Assembly in Pennsylvania was inherent in the frame of the Provincial Government, which consisted of two branches—the Governor, who represented the interests of the Crown, and the Proprietaries, who owned the lands and were unwilling to have them taxed; and the Assembly, who represented the interests of the people and desired to tax the lands for their defense.

GENERAL BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION

While the colonies contributed both men and money to some extent, they failed to give that prompt and liberal support which the exigency of the case required. His force left Fort Cumberland June 19, 1755. The roads were bad, or did not exist. The troops were compelled to make slow marches and were beset night and day by French and Indian scouts. After a long and weary

march they reached the banks of the Monongahela river on July 8, and the next day crossed over.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT

On July 9 his army, after crossing the river, began to ascend the river bank, but before they were able to form a line of battle they ran into the French forces, led by Commandant Beaujeu who fell at the first fire. It has been claimed that the French had prepared an ambush, into which Braddock's advance column was entrapped. This is an error—there was no ambush—but one was intended. Beaujeu reconnoitered the very ground a day or two before and had selected the very spot where the opposing forces met, as a suitable place for an ambuscade, and on the morning of the battle had made an early start from Fort Du Quesne in order to reach the place before General Braddock's forces arrived there. But he was too late—the English and the French forces met, each unaware of the presence of the other.

General Braddock lost the battle by his adherence to the English method of fighting in the open instead of adopting the Indian method of fighting behind shelter, rocks, trees, etc., as Colonel Washington desired him to do. The battle was fearfully disastrous to the English and Colonial forces. He met his death bravely.

COLONEL DUNBAR'S RETREAT

At the time of Braddock's defeat Colonel Dunbar, with upwards of 2,000 troops, was encamped on the top of Laurel Hill, some 40 miles distant. On July 13 he commenced a retreat to Fort Cumberland with his forces and the fugitives from General Braddock's army. He arrived there on July 22 and from there he marched his troops to Philadelphia. His retreat was universally condemned. Governor Morris, Governor Dinwiddie and General Shirley joined in this censure. Gen. W. Shirley succeeded in the command.

INDIAN INVASION

The disastrous termination of Braddock's expedition, from which the English people expected so much, spread gloom over the whole country. The French and their savage allies soon overran the whole country west of the Allegheny mountains. There was not left a single settler or trader other than those who were

favorable to the French interests, and this state of affairs continued for more than three years.

Emboldened by their success, the savages, within two months, advanced eastward over the Allegheny mountains and there broke up into small predatory bands and made incursions in Cumberland (which then included Bedford), Lancaster, York, Berks and Northampton counties. Wherever they went they killed and scalped and carried away captive the inhabitants, old and young, and applied the torch to houses and barns. Fear, death and desolation prevailed wherever they appeared.

In the fall of 1755 the country west of the Susquehanna river had 3,000 men in it fit for bearing arms, and in 1756, exclusive of the Provincial forces, there were not 100 left.

INDIAN ATROCITIES IN BEDFORD COUNTY

In June 1755, prior to Braddock's defeat, more than 30 persons were killed and scalped, or taken captive within 30 days near the Bedford county line in Maryland.

It is very probable that Mrs. John Perrin, the sister of Robert Ray, Mrs. Vogan, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Tomlinson, who were captured by Wills, a Shawnee chief, in Southampton township in 1755-56 were, at that time, within the boundaries of Maryland. Mr. Adams says that Mrs. Perrin and her babe were killed and scalped and that other captives were taken to Montreal, and returned after six years. James Smith was captured and his companion killed and scalped four miles west of Raystown, now Bedford. After the defeat in November 1755, the Indians under King Shingas and Capt. Jacobs devastated the Great Cove (Note 2) and Tonoloway settlements (now in Fulton county); 27 plantations were burned and cattle killed. Out of 93 families there were 47 who were either killed, captured or driven away.

The numerous atrocious Indian incursions made it necessary for the Provincial Government to adopt some systematic plan of defense. A chain of forts and block houses were erected along the Kittatiny hills from the Delaware to the Potomac. This action seemed to give the inhabitants some assurance of protection.

Fort Lyttleton was erected in the fall of 1755 by the Province near Auchwich creek on the Provincial road and was so named in honor of Gov. George Lyttleton of Virginia. It was intended not only to protect the inhabitants of that part of the Province

but, at the same time, to serve as advanced post or magazine. Capt. Hance Hamilton, with a garrison of 75 men, was placed in charge of it. For several years a force of 100 men was left in it and during the French-Indian War it was of great service to the Province. This beautiful village is now in Fulton county.

THE BATTLE OF RAY'S HILL

In April 1756, Fort McCord, which was built of logs on the east side of Tuscarora mountain, was captured by the Indians under King Shingas. The fort was burned and the captives, 27 in number, were mostly killed and scalped, but a few were taken to the Indian village, Kittanning. On receipt of this sad intelligence Capt. Hamilton and Capt. Culbertson determined to follow the savages and rescue the captives. With 51 soldiers and a few volunteers they overtook them in Ray's Cove, not far from the Juniata river, in a dense wilderness. There they were surrounded in an ambuscade by a much larger force of Indians, but notwithstanding that these brave men were exposed to a constant fire they fought heroically for two hours and a half and then, perceiving reinforcements coming from another band of Indians, they made a bold retreat, with great success. Several Indians were killed. Captain Culbertson and 24 men were killed and 12 wounded. The retreat was made in good order, taking their wounded with them. Nowhere in American history can there be found an exhibition of greater valor, more indomitable courage, or more heroic resolution!

A letter dated at Shippensburg April 12, 1756, contains the following list of the killed and wounded: Killed of the company under command of Captain Culbertson—Alexander Culbertson, captain; John Reynolds, ensign of Captain Chambers' company; William Kerr, James Blair, John Layson, William Denny, Francis Scott, William Boyd, Jacob Paynter, Jacob Jones, Robert Kerr and William Chambers. Wounded—Abraham Jones, Francis Campbell (who was grandfather of the late Mrs. Sarah D. C. Reamer of Bedford), William Reynolds, John Barnet, Benjamin Blyth, John McDonald and Isaac Miller. Killed of Captain Hamilton's men under command of Ensign Jamison—Daniel McCoy, James Peace, John Blair, Henry Jones, John McCarthy. Wounded—Ensign Jamison, James Robinson, William Hunter, Matthias Ganshorn, William Swailes and James Lowder.

In the same year the Indians extended their incursions from

the Delaware to the Potomac river. On January 28 they massacred a number of people in the Tonoloway settlement. They killed and scalped James Leaton, Mrs. Catherine Stillwell and one of her children and carried two others away, and burned many houses and barns.

FORT RAYSTOWN

The first mention of erecting a fort at Raystown was made by Col. John Armstrong in February 1757 and Governor Denny recognized the value of the location by ordering him to encamp with a detachment of 300 men near Raystown "a well-chosen and strategic situation this side the Allegheny hills between two roads," meaning two Indian trails through Frankstown on the north and Raystown on the south.

In June 1757 Capt. Hance Hamilton encamped with 200 men near Raystown. He remained until July 4. Captain Dagworthy's scouts from Fort Cumberland came to Raystown soon thereafter. Hostilities were kept up by the Indians until late in 1757 when the Susquehanna Indians negotiated for peace, though the western tribes continued to roam over the Province in small predatory bands.

THE TREATY AT EASTON IN 1758

This treaty was made necessary by the unfortunate treaty at Albany in 1754, in which the Six Nations had sold nearly all their lands to the Proprietaries. This treaty released to the Indians all the territory west of the Alleghenies, reserving all east thereof, which included the present counties of Bedford and Fulton. In the same treaty the Indians agreed to surrender all captives they held. But the French still continued the war and cruel massacres were committed on the frontiers until near its close in 1762.

GENERAL FORBES' EXPEDITION—1758

Immediately after the disastrous defeat of General Braddock's army in 1755, the Home Government commenced making preparations to crush the French forces in America. Gen. John Forbes was appointed to command the troops against Fort Du Quesne. His army was composed of some six thousand soldiers, and they were all ordered to assemble at Raystown (now Bedford). The Virginia and Maryland troops came by way of Fort Cumberland, and all the others by way of Carlisle.

In accordance with this plan, the following troops assembled

at Raystown in the months of July, August and September 1758, to wit: The 62nd Regt., or Scotch Highlanders, 1,200 men, under the command of Hon. Archibald Montgomery; the Royal Americans, 364 men, under the command of Col. Henry Boquet; the Virginia regiments, 1,600 men, under Senior Col. George Washington and Col. Wm. Byrd; the Maryland Volunteers, 276 men under the command of Captain Dagworthy; the Pennsylvania Provincials, three battallions, 2,700 men, respectively under (1) Col. John Armstrong, (2) Col. James Burd, (3) Col. Hugh Mercer; the lower counties (now Delaware) under Maj. Wells, two companies. In addition there were upwards of 1,000 wagoners, sutlers, etc. The tradition is that this large army encamped on the land lying between John and Pitt streets and eastward of Bedford street.

The advance columnn of the Pennsylvania forces, under Colonel Boquet, left Carlisle in June 1758 for Raystown and on their way erected a stockade fort at Juniata Crossings, and about the middle of July they arrived at Raystown. They also built Fort Raystown and completed it before August 16, 1758. Brig. Major Shippen writes on that date, "We have a good stockade fort built here, with several convenient and large storehouses. Our camps are well secured with good breastworks and a small ditch on the outside, and everything goes well." Evidently the log house called the "King's House" was built at the same time. (Here I wish to correct an error mentioned in the History of Bedford County 1884, and since repeated, that the Fort and King's House were built in 1753 and 1754. The above quotation from the state records should settle the question for all time.)

The first religious services in the fort were held early in August 1755 by Charles Beatty and John Steel, chaplains of the Pennsylvania troops, who were Presbyterian clergymen. (Note 3 in Appendix).

Notwithstanding the preference of Colonel Washington for marching his forces over the old Braddock road, Colonel Boquet insisted that a new road should be opened from Raystown to Fort Du Quesne. Accordingly the southern forces marched from Fort Cumberland to Fort Raystown, and the total number of troops assembled here was over 6,000 men, exclusive of wagoners, etc.

Colonel Boquet's advance column of some 2,000 men proceeded to open a new road to Loyal Hanna creek. Here he erected

Fort Ligonier. The other troops remained at Fort Raystown until the arrival of General Forbes, who had been quite ill, with his escort on September 15, and soon thereafter the main body of the army commenced its march to Fort Du Quesne.

Before their arrival at Ligonier Colonel Boquet permitted Major Grant to go with 800 Highlanders to reconnoiter. He was suddenly attacked by a large force of the enemy and was defeated with a fearful loss on what is now called Grant's Hill in Pittsburg. But the enemy in failing to defeat Colonel Boquet in a subsequent battle, after firing the buildings and destroying the stores, etc., retreated from Fort Du Quesne. On November 25, 1758, the English flag floated over the dismantled fortress.

Fort Pitt was soon thereafter erected and named in honor of the great English Premier, William Pitt. The northern troops returned by way of Fort Bedford. General Forbes died in Philadelphia in March 1759 and Brig. Gen. John Stanwix was appointed his successor.

CHAPTER III

1758 TO 1771.

The Early Settlers—Bedford Manor, 1761—Peace Between English and French, 1762-3—The Black Boys, 1760—Surrender of White Captives, 1762—Pontiac War—Robbery of Traders' Goods at Bloody Run, 1763—Destruction of Traders' Goods by the Black Boys Near Scrub Ridge, 1765—Peace with the Indians, 1766—Bedford Town Laid Out, 1766—Robert Ray—Garrett Pendergrass—Destruction of Traders' Goods Near Juniata Crossings by the Black Boys, 1769—The Capture of Fort Bedford.

THE EARLY SETTLERS

The Scotch-Irish who settled in the Big Cove and Auchwick creek between the years 1740 and 1749 (whose cabins were burned by the Sheriff in 1750), were clearly the first white settlers within the present boundaries of Bedford and Fulton counties. Mr. Adams says a number of Virginians settled in Town Creek valley in 1728 but at that time that valley was within the limits of Maryland. It is also claimed by the present owner of a farm in Bedford township that the Philips house was built and, inferentially, occupied in 1710. This is most certainly an error. Penn landed in the Province in 1682 and the territory of Bedford county was not purchased from the Indians until 1754. There were no actual settlers in Bedford township until 1755. The first trader at Raystown located in 1750.

In 1758 a great number of Scotch, Scotch-Irish and a few Germans and Huguenots followed in the trail of General Forbes' army and a great many of them settled in and around Bedford, in Colerain and Cumberland Valley townships, near Schellsburg and on Dunning's creek. In 1762 the industrious and thrifty Germans began to come into the county and with great perspicuity and good judgment settled on the limestone land in Dutch Corner and Morrison's and Friend's coves.

THE MANOR OF BEDFORD, 1761

In pursuance of a warrant issued by the Governor to the Surveyor General he surveyed and located this Manor, in October

1761, containing 2,810½ acres with allowances. In England the erection of such a Manor would have constituted the owners lords or barons. But no such Manor in this sense was ever created in Pennsylvania. These Manors were only reservations of one-tenth of the land for the use of the Proprietaries, to which they were entitled under the frame of government. This Manor embraced Fort Bedford and the land claimed by Garrett Pendergrass, including 50 acres which he had cleared, a portion of which was subsequently known as the **King's Orchard.**

The Manor included the claims of the following settlers in and near Bedford: Garrett Pendergrass, John Ormsby, Samuel Drenning, Philip Baltimore. Col. George Crogham, Christopher Lewis, Winemiller's place, Joseph Shenenolf, John Daugherty, Thomas Jamison, John Holmes and Bernard Daugherty.

THE BLACK BOYS, 1760

Capt. James Smith, who had been captured by the Indians in 1755 near Bedford, escaped and returned to his old home in the Conococheague settlement in 1760. He then heard of the merciless and unpitying warfare of the savages and how his people had suffered from their predatory incursions, and his brave spirit was roused and cried for vengeance. The settlers, who had been driven away, were just returning to their homes. He therefore urged them to effect an organization so that they could defend themselves against future attacks. Here is his account of their organization:

"The settlers raised sufficient money to pay a company of riflemen for several months, and elected a committee to arrange the matter of defense. They appointed me Captain of the company of rangers and gave me the appointment of my subalterns. I chose two of the most active young men that I could find, who also had been long in captivity with the Indians. As we enlisted our men, we dressed them uniformally in the Indian manner, with breech clouts, leggins, moccasins and green shrouds, which we wore in the same manner that the Indians do, and nearly as the Highlanders wear their plaids. In place of hats we wore red handkerchiefs, and painted our faces red and black, like Indian warriors. I taught them the Indian discipline, as I knew no other at that time, which would answer the purpose much better than British. We succeeded beyond expectation in defending the frontier, and were extolled by our employers."

The company was called "The Sideling Hill Volunteers" and Captain Smith and William Smith, a Justice of the Peace, assumed the prerogative of compelling all traders to submit to an examination of their goods, otherwise the above named company would stop their transit.

In 1762 King Beaver delivered up a number of white captives, under the Easton treaty of 1758, and escorted by Rev. Frederick Post they were taken through Fort Bedford on July 16, remained several days and were then delivered to the Governor and Council at Lancaster on August 13. (See note 4, Appendix.)

FRENCH-INDIAN WAR ENDED, 1763

After the capture of Montreal and Quebec by the English the French relinquished Canada, under a definite treaty of peace, at Paris in 1763. War is always attended with a grim irony. France staked the existence of her power in North America upon holding dominion over the Ohio region of country. But when the war ended she was compelled to surrender all her possessions on the continent. Canada was ceded to Great Britain, and Louisiana to Spain. After this treaty and a treaty of peace between the Province and the Delaware and Shawnee Indians, the settlers once more felt secure in their homes.

THE PONTIAC WAR, 1763

But this feeling of security was of short duration for as soon as the French troops were withdrawn from the support of the Indians, Pontiac, an Ottawa Sachem, quickly and clearly discerned the disastrous effects of this action upon his people. He was able, brave, and resourceful and, in fact, the greatest of his race in the seventeenth century. When Fort Detroit, with its large garrison, in pursuance of the treaty, was surrendered to Major Rogers and his 200 regulars in the presence of a large concourse of red men, Pontiac scowled and said, "These English have conquered the French, they mean to turn upon the red men and make slaves of them, but it shall not be." His great and only hope was in a complete confederacy of the red men against the whites. Immediately Pontiac sent out couriers with the tokens of union and war to all the tribes on the lakes and in the lower Mississippi and succeeded in banding them together in a solid phalanx for vengeance upon the whites.

When this formidable confederacy was ripe for action he planned to make simultaneous attacks on all the English forts

and frontier settlements. Accordingly furious attacks were made on some 12 forts and nine of them were surprised and taken and the garrisons mercilessly massacred. Fort Pitt, under the command of the brave Captain Ecuyer, was violently assailed on June 22. With 300 troops he kept the savages at bay for many days. Fort Ligonier was assailed nearly at the same time, but with a reinforcement of the militia of Bedford the small garrison was able to repel the attack.

During these several attacks on the forts the confederated Indians overran the frontiers of the entire Province and carried death and desolation everywhere. They fell upon the traders and murdered many of them and plundered their effects. The upper part of Cumberland county, now Bedford and Fulton counties, was overrun by Indians who set fire to houses, barns, hay and everything combustible.

The settlers who could escape fled to the forts. Terror prevailed and the roads were lined with women and children. Many of them fled to Fort Bedford which was then under command of the gallant Captain Ourry and which was greatly strengthened by troops from Forts Loudon, Lyttleton, Juniata and Stony Creek.

The Indians surrounded Fort Bedford for several days but were apparently afraid to attack it. Then, withdrawing from before it, they scattered in predatory bands and for weeks raided the settlements, killing and scalping many persons and taking a number of captives. During all these weeks of terror the hopes of the people for relief were cast upon the brave and indomitable Colonel Boquet, who was marching rapidly from Philadelphia with troops to relieve the beleaguered forts and give protection to the settlers. He had 500 regular soldiers and six companies of rangers from Lancaster and Cumberland counties. He reached Fort Bedford on July 25 and, finding the country in a deplorable condition, he detailed two companies of rangers as additional safeguards.

Colonel Boquet then advanced with forced marches to the relief of Forts Ligonier and Pitt and reached the latter fort on August 15. He defeated the Indians at Bushy Run in a terrific battle and raised the siege of both forts.

This defeat disrupted the confederacy, and in 1766 the representatives of the Indians met Sir William Johnson at Oswego and signed a treaty of peace. Shortly afterwards Pontiac was

killed near East St. Louis by a Kashasin Indian who, it is asserted, was hired by the English.

Fort Bedford was the principal depot for military stores and provisions between Carlisle and Fort Pitt, and hence it was very important to keep the road open. It was also a place of refuge from the Indians. As a further safeguard Colonel Armstrong was directed to raise a battalion of frontiersmen for immediate service. He collected some 300 volunteers from the towns of Carlisle, Shippensburg and Bedford.

In 1764 Colonel Boquet was compelled to make a second expedition to Ohio in order to chastise the Indians who had forgotten their defeat the year before. In March 1764 he requested the Governor to send two companies of Pennsylvania troops to march to Bedford with the convoy destined for Fort Pitt and to proceed to that post with the detachment of the King's troops at Bedford.

He defeated the Indians in Ohio and destroyed their villages and caused them to sue for peace. Captain James and William Piper and William Proctor, of Bedford, were with him. The Indians surrendered 300 white captives, nearly all children, who, passing through Fort Bedford, were sent to Carlisle. A treaty of peace was proclaimed October 1764.

In May and June 1765 treaties of peace were made by England with the Indians, but it appears that treaties with these unstable Red Men were only made to be broken by them.

ROBBERY OF TRADERS' GOODS AT BLOODY RUN, 1763

During times of peace the traders were not interrupted in their large and lucrative trade with the western Indians in supplying them with all kinds of supplies, but when war broke out these supplies were used against the white people, therefore the General Assembly on the 22nd of October, 1763, passed an act "To prohibit the selling of guns, gun powder, or other warlike stores to the Indians." This act of Assembly, together with strong sentiment of the people against this contraband trade, utterly destroyed the traders' business.

Soon after the beginning of Pontiac's war a band of these confederated Indians attacked a convoy of traders' goods, at Bloody Run, of the value of $250,000 owned by 23 traders, when on their way to Fort Pitt, with many men, wagons, horses and cattle.

The convoy traveled safely until they got to the little stream, now called Bloody Run. There a large band of Indians belonging to the Shawnee, Delaware and Huron tribes, evidently expecting the traders, formed an ambuscade. The traders, totally unaware of the ambuscade, marched forward without any apprehension of danger. The savage yell and the fire of the Indians soon brought the convoy to a stand. The account says:

"That some time in 1763, divers companies of Indians belonging to the Shawnee, Delaware and Huron tribes, did most unjustly and contrary to all faith and treaty, seize, confiscate and appropriate to their own use divers large quantities of merchandise and other effects, the property of and belonging to the above named parties."

The early citizens said that during the affray six persons were killed, and a number of horses and cattle were also killed, and that the stream ran red with blood down to the Juniata. The remains of a human being were found on the spot many years ago. It is unknown whether any Indians were killed.

These goods were not paid for, and the Philadelphia merchants were forced to extreme methods. Some of these traders were thrown into jail for debt and died there. They applied for compensation but without success. The Six Nations granted them a large tract of land as compensation but the grant was never confirmed, either by Virginia or the Crown.

In consequence of this destruction of goods a long and bitter controversy arose between the officers of Fort Loudon and the Black Boys and their friends. Arrests and counter arrests were made, and finally the bitter animosity against the commanding officer of the fort, among the people of the neighborhood, forced him to leave for Fort Pitt.

It may be considered a settled fact that the little stream received the name "Bloody Run," from the above-mentioned attack of the Indians on traders. As confirmatory evidence, the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county, show that on the 14th of July, 1772, some eight or nine years after the event, a petition of the inhabitants of Barree and Colerain townships was presented for a road from Standing Stone, near Huntingdon, up through Woodcock Valley to the Great road near Bloody Run. Unadvisedly, the name of this historic Bloody Run was

changed by the Court of Quarter Sessions on February 13, 1873, to Everett in honor of Edward Everett of Massachusetts.

DESTRUCTION OF TRADERS' GOODS BY THE BLACK BOYS IN 1765

Although there existed treaties of peace yet, through the refusal of the Shawnee and other tribes to comply with the conditions thereof, the Governor delayed issuing his proclamation of peace and declaration that the trade was again open. Two years and three months had already elapsed from the date of the treaty of 1763 and during all this time the trade was closed and therefore it was natural for the traders to chafe with impatience and to look forward with great anxiety to the time when they could again safely embark in their old business. Both the Government and Indians, generally, desired the trade to be opened, but the settlers near Fort Loudon, who had suffered so much from the Indian incursions, did not understand or approve the selling of contraband articles to the Indians as they had been used and they feared would again be used against them. They therefore determined that so long as a war cloud, however small, remained on the horizon no goods contraband of war should be permitted to pass through their settlement to the west. Therefore, when Messrs. Baynton and Wharton sent a convoy of goods from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt in wagons in February 1765 and the intelligence reached Captain Smith, he was incited to immediate action.

The convoy arrived at Fort Loudon about March 5, the goods were loaded upon 70 pack horses and were started westward. Captain Smith issued a call for his company of Black Boys and they promptly responded; they waylaid the convoy near Scrub Ridge on the old road leading from McConnellsburg to Sideling Hill and demanded that the goods be taken back, for they believed that if the Indians should now get a supply the frontier inhabitants would again be exposed to Indian atrocities. The traders refused to do so, thereupon the Black Boys killed their horses, compelled them to collect their loads in one place and leave. Then the stores, consisting of blankets, shirts, vermilion, lead, beads, wampum, tomahawks, scalping knives, guns, powder, etc., were burned. The act was justified on the ground that the goods had been illegally sent out three months before the road was declared open. However upon the receipt of intellignce of the final treaty with the Indians and the submission of the

Shawnee and other recusant tribes, Governor Penn issued his proclamation on June 4, 1776, deciding that "all intercourse and trade with the several nations and tribes of Indians in amity shall be free and open to all persons residing in this Province who shall be licensed."

RAYSTOWN, 1750; FORT BEDFORD, 1759

The first white person who located on the present site of Bedford was Robert Ray who founded a trading post on the bottom land on the north bank of the Juniata in or about 1750. He built one or more log cabins for the purpose of exchanging his goods and wares with the Indians for their furs and pelts, and entertaining other traders. Heretofore very little was known in regard to him; even his surname was unknown and his sudden disappearance baffled all the writers on historic Raystown.

For this and other valuable information the grateful acknowledgement of our people should be given to John H. P. Adams, Esq. Robert Ray was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and very likely he originally settled in Cumberland Valley together with hundreds of those brave and hardy people who made their homes there in 1732 and from there came to the Juniata region in 1750. Mr. Adams says that he fell sick in 1756 and was taken by his cousin Joseph Powell and three other friends to Powell's house. While there he got somewhat better and went to the house of John Perrin, some six miles distant, where, after a few days, he died. His remains were buried on Perrin's farm, now owned by the heirs of Mr. Dicken, in Southampton township, where his grave may now be seen. Perrin was married to Ray's sister.

I think Mr. Adams is mistaken as to the date when Ray was taken to Powell's house in saying it was in 1756; it must have been early in 1752, for in that year Garrett Pendergrass opened his trading post, erected three buildings and cleared 50 acres of land, and from that date Ray's Post was generally called "Pendergrass' Place" by the traders, Indians, and especially by Harris in his letter of 1754. However, the fact that he first settled at Raystown has passed his name down a century and a half and probably it may continue to go down through future centuries, well marked by four natural monuments—Raystown, Raystown branch of the Juniata river, Ray's Hill and Ray's Cove, over all of which passed the great Indian trail from Harris' Ferry, through Raystown, to the Ohio river. (In the early records this cove was

called "the Harbor," from its enclosure on the north by Harbor Mt., which really is a mountain and is a northwest continuation of Ray's Hill.)

The second settlement was made by Garrett Pendergrass in 1752. It is very probable that Pendergrass was of Norman-French extraction, whose ancestors passed over to England with William the Conqueror, for the name appears in English history, and from thence he came to America with the Scotch-Irish and with them settled in Cumberland Valley. The name also appears in the records of Cumberland county during the Revolutionary War. After the defeat of General Braddock's army, Pendergrass fled with his family to Fort Lyttleton where, in 1757, his young daughter was mercilessly killed and scalped by marauding Indians in sight of the fort. It is very probable that Pendergrass returned to Raystown soon after General Forbes' army reached the place in 1758.

In December 1754 Governor Sharp of Maryland wrote to Governor Morris of Pennsylvania to inquire about Garrett Pendergrass, Indian trader on the Juniata, as a person well acquainted with the back country.

The reply, dated January 7, 1755, says: "He keeps a public house at Raystown, is a little addicted to drink but knows the woods extremely well and might serve in the capacity of a guide."

Pendergrass presented a petition to Governor Penn on October 10, 1766, which fully explains his settlement. It is dated at Philadelphia, but in it he claims a residence in the town of Bedford:

"Your petitioner in 1752 settled on the very tract of land on which the aforesaid town of Bedford is now, by virtue of your Honor's warrant laid out. That your petitioner at his own proper cost and expense, did erect and build on the premises a good and substantial round-log house of 24 feet square, well shingled, and had cleared 40 or 50 acres of land, when in 1755 he was obliged to fly before the Indian enemy, who laid waste all that country, burnt your petitioner's house and destroyed all his improvements. That the king's generals made the Fort Bedford on your petitioner's improvements, and an enclosure for pasturing horses and cattle. And since the king's troops evacuated that fort and the avenues, the improvements of your petitioner have been sur-

veyed, under your Honor's warrant aforesaid, for the use of the Honorable Proprietaries."

He then asks for recompense. It also appears by a deed of the chiefs of the Six Nations, dated February 1770, that they authorize him to settle on a tract of land opposite Fort Pitt, in lieu of the Raystown tract. It is very doubtful whether he ever recovered any compensation. (The tract of land opposite Fort Pitt is the present site of Allegheny.) He lived in Colerain township in 1772 and soon thereafter died.

William Fredrigill settled near Raystown in 1755 but soon thereafter he was driven away by the Indians and his buildings were burned. His tract of land was also included in the Manor in 1761. In 1764 Fredrigill sold his claim to John Ormsby, who made some improvements and some time after moved to Pittsburg, where he became one of the leading and richest citizens. In 1774 Ormsby made application to the Board of Property for some relief.

It is quite possible that there were other settlers at Raystown prior to 1755, but if so their names are unknown. The first mention of Raystown in the public records is in 1754 by John Harris in his account of the trail from Harris' Ferry to the Forks of the Ohio. He affirms that he rode from Raystown to the Ferry in that year, 126 miles, in two days. In all the correspondence between the government and the military officers from 1755 the town was invariably called Raystown or Camp Raystown up to August 13, 1759, when Gen. John Stanwix, the commander-in-chief, named it Fort Bedford, which name it retained until the town of Bedford was surveyed and laid out by order of the Governor in 1766. According to tradition, the Duke of Bedford, prime minister of the English government, presented to the commander of the fort a beautiful silken English flag in appreciation of the honor. This flag is still in an excellent state of preservation in Bedford.

BEDFORD

On May 5, 1766, the Governor issued this order, "the Surveyor General, John Lukens, will, with all convenience, speedily repair to the place called Fort Bedford, in Cumberland county, upon the waters of the Juniata, and lay out a town there, to be called Bedford, into 200 lots." Between June 4th and 10th the town was located. The streets running east and west were named

Pitt (next to the river), Penn and John; those running north and south were named East or Shelbourne, Bedford, Richard, Juliana, Thomas and West. The streets were all named after the Penn family except, Bedford, East and West, and Pitt, which was named after the great English Premier. The streets were made wide, with alleys 20 feet in width, and a large square in the centre of the town was set apart for public use.

The situation of the town is grand and picturesque. A writer, on approaching Bedford, said, "The spot on which it stands seems to have been scooped out by the hands of God." As the mountains are about Jerusalem so they stand around Bedford and make it "beautiful of situation." On the east Dunning's mountain sweeps down from the northwest with a majestic curve to the beautiful canyon of the Juniata, where—as Evitt's mountain—it bends rapidly but gracefully to the southwest, presenting an unbroken semi-circular wall over 500 feet in height for a distance of 25 miles, both northward and southward. On the west Wills' mountain rises gradually from a broken hill for a distance of two miles to the southwest and then ascends very rapidly to Kinton's Knob, and there towers upwards of 1,000 feet and, like a sentinel, overlooks the hills, the valleys and the farms of Bedford county and a considerable portion of Maryland. Between these mountain ramparts nestles the beautiful little Cumberland valley. Midway in the valley Central Hill, a massive limestone geological upheaval, stands over 300 feet in height, with a trend from northeast to southwest traversing the valley from Bedford to Cumberland, and also extending northward.

The Juniata river in some early cataclysm rent asunder the very heart of the hill and left on each side a rock-jutting promontory, a silent but eternal witness of its Titanic force. The northern bluff is known as Anderson's Hill, so called after its owner, Dr. John Anderson. The southern is known as Barclay's Hill, so called after its owner, Col. Hugh Barclay. On account of the conformation of the hills Bedford sits queen-like, enthroned on the gentle slopes of Barclay's Hill with the azure dome for a crown, the enfolding green hills for a vesture and the blue Juniata for a laver. The town is founded upon a rock.

The great charm of Bedford is in its beautiful and ever-changing scenery which never grows monotonous. The eye never tires of gazing at the fliting shades and shadows on the mountain

sides. Whichever way the eye may turn a new and lovely panorama breaks upon it. The scenic effect of the hills, the mountains, the valleys, the streams, the reflected shadows of the clouds and the gorgeous sunsets are grand and enrapturing.

The Memories of "Ye Old Folks" cluster around the green hills and mountains, the lovely and fertile vales, the Blue Juniata, the Island, the old Wooden Bridge, the Green Lane, the Old Mill, the Mineral Spring, the large bubbling Limestone Spring, Boydstown and the numerous swimming holes.

The town of Bedford was duly incorporated by an act of the Legislature on March 13, 1795. Up to this date it was part of Bedford township which had been formed by the Cumberland County Court in 1769.

Heretofore it has generally been supposed that no organization had been effected under this act and that its organization had not taken place until 1817, under a new act of Assembly of that date. But this supposition has been shown to be incorrect by the important discovery among The Gazette papers by S. A. Van Ormer of a very interesting minute book containing the proceedings of the Bedford borough council from the first Monday in May 1802 up to August 21, 1813. This leaves an interval of seven years from 1795 to 1802 and one from 1813 to 1817 to be accounted for.

On August 27, 1802, an ordinance was passed authorizing the Burgess "to contract for the repairing of the market house." This certainly indicates that the borough was duly organized before 1802, otherwise no market house could or would have been in existence.

The election of officers in May 1802 resulted as follows: Terrence Campbell, Chief Burgess; John Scott, Burgess; Jacob Bonnett, Anthony Naugle and Jacob Fletcher, Assistant Burgesses; Mathias Zimmers, High Constable; Chris. Reiley, Town Clerk. These officers, on August 17, 1802, appointed Martin Reiley and Henry Werth, Jr., regulators of the streets, etc. In the same year William Reynolds and John Lyon were elected Assessors, and Robert Spencer and Thomas Anderson, Supervisors.

DESTRUCTION OF TRADERS' GOODS BY THE BLACK BOYS, NEAR THE CROSSINGS, 1769

Between the years 1767 and 1769 the Indians became greatly dissatisfied and discontented and there was imminent danger of a

general war on account of the obstinate and persistent settlements of the white people upon their lands. In order to satisfy the Indians and preserve peace the Government adopted drastic measures. The settlers west of the Allegheny mountains were forcibly removed and their cabins burned, and by law a return was made punishable by death. The Pennsylvania Gazette in July and October 1769 mentions the great probability of another war and says: "The Indians are insolent, robbing houses, stealing horses and threatening the inhabitants."

Whether there was just cause for alarm or not the settlers of the Conococheague Valley believed that such danger did exist. And, notwithstanding such a probability of war with the Indians, the traders continued carrying goods and warlike stores through their settlement to Fort Pitt. Some time in August 1769 Capt. Robert Callender, who had been connected with Baynton & Wharton in 1763 and 1765, sent a convoy of goods to Fort Loudon on their way westward.

In regard to this affair, Capt. James Smith says: "In the year 1769 the Indians again made incursions on the frontiers; yet, the traders continued carrying goods and warlike stores, and a number of persons collected, destroyed and plundered a quantity of their powder, lead, etc., in Bedford county."

It appears that the Black Boys on being apprised that the convoy was on the way, went ahead of the traders, and formed an ambuscade on the banks of the Juniata river, near the Crossings. On the 10th of August 1769, about one and one-half miles beyond the crossings of the Juniata, a number of men with their faces black, and disguised, stopped the convoy and destroyed the goods.

An eye-witness says the Black Boys would neither permit the traders to go back nor to proceed with the goods but compelled them to stop on the spot at once and afterward made them go so far out of the way that they could not have a full view of the proceedings. In a few minutes they heard the crash of casks, and the explosion of gunpowder, which were followed by a general huzza. Then Captain Limes went forward and the Black Boys fled. Everything was blown up.

Capt. Robert Callender was the owner of the goods destroyed and he subsequently applied to the Legislature for relief, stating his losses at about six hundred pounds, but the probability is that

he got nothing. But peace was only preserved by the purchase of the lands at Fort Stanwix in 1768, which lie west of the Allegheny mountains. A number of the Black Boys and a few other persons were arrested for this offence and placed in irons in Fort Bedford.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT BEDFORD, 1769

After this imprisonment Captain Smith collected 18 of his old Black Boys and by night marched to Bedford where they concealed themselves at the foot of the hill on the banks of the Juniata; there they lay until the gate of the fort was opened. On being informed by a scout that three sentinels were standing on the wall, that the guards were taking a morning dram and that the arms were stacked together in one place, they rushed into the fort, and as it was a misty morning the sentinels scarcely saw them until they were within the gate and had taken possession of the arms. Two of the sentinels discharged their arms, evidently aimlessly. They then raised a shout which surprised the town though some of the people were well pleased at the release of the prisoners. A blacksmith was compelled to take the fetters off the prisoners and when they left the place Captain Smith exultingly exclaimed, "This is the first British fort taken by American rebels."

CHAPTER IV

BEDFORD COUNTY.

The Organization—The Court House—Pillory and Whipping Post—Mutterings of the Revolution—The Convention—The Constitution—The Declaration of Independence—Bedford County Soldiers in the War—Indian Massacres—The Earliest Churches—The Early Roads—The Forts—The Tories—The First Steel Works—The Whiskey Insurrection—President Washington in Bedford—The Old Log School House—Bedford Mineral Springs.

Bedford county was originally a part of Cumberland county and was taken from it by an Act of Assembly, passed March 9, 1771. It included all the territory lying west of the remainder of said county and west of the Berks county line as fixed in 1752. (See Appendix, notes 1 and 5.)

Bedford and Fulton counties are enfolded and traversed by the mountains and hills of the great Applachian system, with the Allegheny on the west and the Tuscarora on the east, and they embosom many beautiful valleys and little canoe-shaped coves which are peculiar to the zig-zag mountains of central Pennsylvania.

From the crests of these elevations the scenery is grand beyond description and the views are wide and extensive. The lover of nature can overlook the contiguous counties and gaze far down into Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Travelers over the United States and Europe say that these counties have the finest scenery in the world.

Geologically these counties have the same formations which extend from the Lower or Trenton limestone up to and including the coal measures. The counties are separated by Ray's Hill.

The early settlement of the territory has already been fully described. It is sufficient, therefore, to say that the Scotch-Irish were the first settlers and that they organized the county. Arthur St. Clair, Bernard Daugherty, James Coulter, William Proctor and George Woods were appointed trustees to purchase a piece of land, in some convenient place in the said town of Bedford, in

trust, and for the use of the inhabitants of said county, and thereon erect a Court House and prison.

The following persons were commissioned by the Governor on the 11th of March, 1771, as Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, etc., to wit: John Fraser, Bernard Daugherty, Arthur St. Clair, William Crawford, James Milligan, Thomas Gist, Dorsey Pentecost, Alexander McKee, William Proctor, Jr., Robert Hanna, William Lochery, John Wilson, Robert Cluggage, William McConnell and George Woods. Arthur St. Clair was commissioned as Prothonotary, etc., and William Proctor, Jr., was commissioned as Sheriff.

The first Court of Quarter Sessions of the county was held at Bedford in the tavern of Henry Wertz on April 16, before William Proctor, Robert Cluggage, Robert Hanna, George Wilson, William Lochery and William McConnell, Esqs., Justices of our Lord the King, to hear and determine divers felonies, etc.

The following persons composed the Grand Jury: James Anderson, foreman; Charles Cessna, Frederick Nawgle, James McCaslin, Thomas Hay, Thomas Kenton, Allen Rose, George Milligan, John Moore, Robert Culbertson, George Funk, John Huff, Rinard Wolf, Valentine Shadacre, Samuel Drenning, Edward Rose, Samuel Skinner, William Parker, Christopher Miller, Thomas Croyal, Adam Sam, Jacob Fisher, and David Rinard.

The following attorneys were then admitted and sworn: Andrew Ross, Robert Galbreath, Philip Pendleton, David Sample, James Wilson, David Grier, David Espy, George Brent, James Borwick and Robert Magaw.

THE FORMATION OF TOWNSHIPS

The Court proceeded to establish townships. The Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county had established the townships of Ayr, Dublin, Bedford, Cumberland and Colerain out of a portion of the territory subsequently included within Bedford county, prior to the formation thereof. The Court affirmed the townships and then established the following new ones: Armstrong, Barree, Brothers' Valley, Fairfield, Hempfield, Mt. Pleasant, Pitt, Ross Straver, Spring Hill, Tyrone and Tullyleague. (Note 6, Appendix.)

The first Commissioners were Robert Hanna, Dorsey Pentecost and John Stephenson. The Assessors were James Pollock,

Samuel Miller, Solomon Sheppard, Joseph Beale, James Cavet, and Richard Wells, Jr.

Under the Act of 1710, the Court is required to recommend to the Governor suitable persons for license, to keep inns or public houses. In pursuance of this Act the Court recommended the following persons, to wit: Margaret Fraser, Jean Woods, Frederick Nawgle, George Funk, John Campbell, James Anderson, Andrew Bonjour, Thomas Campbell, John Miller, and Samuel Paxton. At this time all public officials were required to take the oats of allegiance to George III, King of England, and to renounce all allegiance to James the Pretender, son of James II.

THE COURT HOUSE AND GAOL

According to the best and most reliable information obtainable, this building was erected in the years 1773-1774, on the northwest corner of the public square, close to the lines of Penn and Juliana streets and immediately in front of lots Nos. 25 and 26, on which the Lutheran church and parsonage now stand.

The court house and prison were included in one building, which was erected with a frontage of 65 feet on Juliana street and 39 feet on Penn street. It was two stories in height, with a high peaked roof, capped with a tall steeple. The first floor was mainly used for prison purposes (the largest room being used for the confinement of unfortunate debtors, as imprisonment for debt was not abolished until 1842), but a part of it was used by the jailor for family purposes. The second floor, embracing its entire extent, was used as a court room. The ceiling was very high, and was supported by several large circular wooden columns. The third floor, under the high peaked roof, was divided into several rooms for the use of the grand and petit juries.

A wide, uncovered stairway led from the pavement to an imposing portico, from which a large door opened into the court room. A second wide stairway led from the court room to the jury rooms above. The building was a high, massive, substantial, and imposing limestone structure.

On the north side of the building there was also erected a one-story stone building (16x21 feet), which was used both as an entrance to the jail and for family purposes. About the year 1795 a one-story brick building (39 by 21 feet), with an arched or fireproof ceiling, was erected immediately north of the above mentioned old court house and prison, on the line of Juliana street,

and divided into three offices for the accommodation of the county officials. This entire row of buildings then covered the whole frontage of 120 feet on Juliana street.

A high and thick stone wall enclosed the entire space between the building and the western line of the public square (81x65 feet)—and this enclosure was used as a jail yard for the prisoners.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE

In the fall of 1825 the public authorities deemed it advisable to erect a new court house. The Havlin plan was adopted, and on the 13th of February, 1826, the Commissioners, Richard Silvers, Abraham Folch and John Bowser, awarded the contract to Solomon Filler, to "build the said court house with brick on the southwest corner of the public square, for the sum of $7,500," with Joseph S. Morrison and John Keefe, as sureties.

After the completion of the court house in 1829, in accordance with the above mentioned contract, and its occupancy by the several courts and county officials, the Commissioners leased the two upper floors of the old building for school purposes.

THE NEW JAIL

On the 15th of February, 1836, the County Commissioners, Robert Gibson, John Sipes and George James, adopted a plan for a new jail. On the 11th of March, of the same year, they awarded the contract to Abraham Kerns for the sum of $7,940, to erect the same of brick, on lots Nos. 23 and 24, fronting the public square. On the 10th of February, 1838, the Commissioners sold the stone in the old jailyard wall to Abraham Kerns for $40.

In the year 1838 the new jail was completed and accepted by the Commissioners for public use. Proceedings were then commenced in the court to have the old buildings condemned as a public nuisance. Judge Black held, in effect, that they were not. Thereupon the record was removed to the Supreme Court and that court declared, on June 16, 1846, that they were a nuisance, and they were then removed. (See article on file in Bedford Gazette March 1, 1901.)

On February 26, 1773, Westmoreland county was taken from Bedford county and the territory so taken includes the present counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, and parts of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiana.

PILLORY AND WHIPPING-POST

These were placed in the public square near the court house. The old English laws, for the punishment of crimes, etc., were a relic of a barbarous age, were extremely cruel, and were in force in all the English colonies. These laws imposed public whipping, or standing in the pillory exposed to public gaze; mutilating of the body of some offenders by cutting off the ears, burning the cheeks, and slitting the nose. However, by the third section of the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1767, the punishment for horse-stealing was so far changed and ameliorated that the offender was to stand in the pillory for one hour and be publicly whipped with 29 lashes. And yet, in 1782, our court records show that two horse thieves received the following sentences, that "they be taken, tomorrow morning, to the public whipping post between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, shall receive 29 lashes, to be well laid on, on their bare backs, and immediately afterwards be placed in the pillory for one hour and have their ears cut off and nailed to the pillory, etc."

What induced the court to depart from the penalty provided by the Act of 1767, which only imposed whipping and standing in the pillory, and inflicting, in addition thereto, this unusual, obsolete, cruel, and unwarranted punishment by cutting off the ears of the defendants, is unknown. But the fact is surprising that the court should revive a relic of barbarism which had been abandoned by our laws; the only extenuation is that the Judges were only laymen. However, it it gratifying to state that by the Act of 1790 all cruel and unusual punishments for crimes were changed to terms of imprisonment. William Bradford, Attorney General in 1794, says: "The severity of our criminal laws is an exotic plant and not the native growth of Pennsylvania. It has been endured but I believe has never been a favorite." As soon as the Revolution was effected it was made an Article of the Constitution that the penal laws, as heretofore used, should be reformed; and this was done by the Acts of 1786 and 1790.

At this time the Province of Pennsylvania was, as were all the colonies, in subjection to the British Government, and every person on taking any official position was required to take the oath of allegiance to George III. (It may be proper to explain that James II was driven from his throne and fled to France in 1688. He had a son James, commonly known as "The Pretender,"

who took the title of James III of England, etc. After the death of William and Mary, Anne, daughter of James II, succeeded to the throne. At her death in 1714 the succession of the Stuart line ceased and George I, of the Brunswick line, succeeded as King of England. "The Pretender" still claimed the succession, hence the clause in the oath of allegiance in reference to him.) Said oath was accordingly taken by Bernard Daugherty and all other officials, as follows: "I, Bernard Daugherty, promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty, George III, so help me God, etc."

THE MUTTERINGS OF THE REVOLUTION

The careful reader of the history of the American colonies will observe that, from the landing of the first colonists at Jamestown in 1606 up to the final appeal to arms in 1775, there was in every colony or province an unceasing struggle between the representatives of the people and the representatives of prerogative interests. The general character of the conflict was the same in all the colonies. The British Government had expended vast sums of money in her long and mighty wars with France and other nations and when peace was restored the Government was involved in a heavy intebtedness.

In order to recoup their vast expenditures and to liquidate this indebtedness it was necessary to raise the revenue by additional taxation. The ministry were afraid to increase the taxes at home and they, therefore, very unwisely and unjustly determined to raise the required revenue from the American colonies. This attempt to tax and oppress the colonies without representation led to patriotic and determined resistance, to the enforcement of the stamp and tea tax laws. The battle at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, electrified the people.

THE ACTION OF PENNSYLVANIA

At a conference of the committees for the several counties, which met in Philadelphia in July 1776, it was determined to hold a convention to adopt a constitution. The convention met in Philadelphia and on September 28, 1776, adopted a constitution for the state.

The constitution was adopted by the people and went into immediate effect. Among other things the convention appointed Justices of the Peace, who were required, before assuming their functions, each to take an oath of renunciation of the authority

of George III, and of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, and thereafter the Province should be known as the "State of Pennsylvania."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The oppression of the colonies by Great Britain culminated in the Declaration of Independence by the thirteen colonies on the 4th day of July, 1776. This was followed by the American Revolution, in which the colonies won their independence and Great Britain was compelled to acknowledge it. The Articles of Confederation of the United States of America were signed on the 1st of July, 1778.

In May 1776 the Continental Congress declared that it was "irreconcilable to reason and good conscience that the American people should take oaths for the support of government under the Crown of Great Britain and that it was necessary that every kind of authority under the Crown should be suppressed."

The Legislature established a test oath of renunciation of allegiance to George III and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The last oath of allegiance to George III was taken by the Justices at January Sessions, 1776. The rebellion of the colonies necessarily caused considerable confusion in the business of the courts and the county. No court was held after January 1776 until 14th October 1777, except a petty session at the public house of Henry Wertz in Bedford on September 27, 1777. Before this, or at this date, the Justices, Attorneys and other officials of the county had subscribed to the oath required by the constitution.

The transition from the oath of allegiance to King George III to the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was quick and stupendous in its results. The patriotism which led the early patriots to renounce their allegiance to King George III and to pledge it to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all within a few days, must have been pure, courageous and invincible in its character.

In response to a call by Congress for troops from Pennsylvania, three gallant companies of riflemen in Bedford county offered their services, outside the state, to wit:

Capt. Robert Cluggage's company in Col. William Thompson's rifle battalion; Capt. Richard Brown's company in Col. Samuel Miles' Pa. rifle regiment; Capt. Andrew Mann's company

in Col. Eneas Mackey's 8th regiment. In addition thereto, several companies of Rangers for the defense of the frontiers and several companies of Home Guards for local defense were organized in the county. If space permitted the names of the soldiers would be given. (Note 7, Appendix).

Captain Cluggage, with his company, marched from Reading, the place of rendezvous for the regiment, to Boston, where he joined General Washington's forces on August 8, 1775. They were engaged in the numerous skirmishes before Boston and the battles on Long Island in July 1776, in which many members were killed or captured.

Captain Mann, with his company, marched from western Pennsylvania, in midwinter, over the mountains and joined General Washington's forces in New Jersey, where they marched and countermarched with the army through northern New Jersey, southern New York and eastern Pennsylvania. It was in the disastrous battle of Brandywine and in the action at Germantown. In March, 1778, the regiment, including this company, were ordered to march to Pittsburg. Here they served under Colonel Broadhead in the defense of the western frontier, during which they had many skirmishes with the Indians. On their return to Pittsburg, their term of service having expired, they were honorably discharged.

Captain Brown's company, with the regiment, marched to Philadelphia and thence to New York. This company and Captain Cluggage's company were engaged in the battle of Long Island in August 1776. Lieut. Col. James Piper and Captain Brown were taken prisoners and carried to Canada, where Colonel Piper died and Captain Brown was exchanged after a long captivity. The three regiments to which these companies belonged did valiant service during the term of their service and many of the men reenlisted after their discharge; a few of them served until the last battle was fought in the south and the war was closed.

BEDFORD COUNTY MILITARY OFFICERS IN THE WAR

Captains: Samuel Davidson, Thomas Paxton, Jacob Hendershot, Thomas Buck, Gideon Black, James Wells, Richard Dunlap, James Martin, Thomas Blair, John Hamilton, James Gilson, Abraham Covalt, James Warford, John Shaver, Henry Black, William Johnson, John Little, Daniel Carpenter, James Anderson, William Engard, Oliver Drake, Samuel Paxton, Henry Rhoads,

Thomas Smith, William Tissue, John Galloway, Samuel Thompson, Solomon Adams, Bedford township. The active companies were Samuel Davidson's, Thomas Paxton's, Jacob Hendershot's, Capt. Boyd's Rangers and Samuel Paxton's Rangers.

In 1782 the Bedford company of rangers and the county militia occupied stations at Frankstown, head of Dunning's creek, Fort Piper, Bedford, and along the Juniata in small parties. Several companies were sent from Cumberland, Lancaster and York counties for the defense of Bedford county, as it then formed the frontier of these counties.

Many of the citizens took a very active and prominent part in securing our independence. They were, Colonels George Woods, David Espy, John Piper, James Piper, Hugh Barclay, Robert Galbraith, William Parker, George Ashman, and Thomas Smith; Majors John Cessna, Edward Combs, and Charles Cessna; Captains Robert Cluggage, Richard Brown, Andrew Mann, James Francis Moore, Samuel and Thomas Paxton, and Captain Boyd; Bernard Daugherty, James Martin, William Proctor, James Wells, John Mellott, Robert Scott and Arthur St. Clair.

INDIAN MASSACRES DURING THE REVOLUTION

During the French-Indian War the Indians were instigated by the French to carry on a war of savage butchery against the English settlers, and the infamy of the policy hangs like a dark cloud of shame over the reputation of France, which only the "Great White Throne" can recompense. In like manner, during the Revolution the English instigated the Indians to carry on the same savage butchery against the colonists, their own kin and kith, and therefore it involved greater infamy. The only extenuation that can be offered is that the people of England had no part in the matter but it was done by their rulers. The colonies in the Revolution were not only fighting for their own rights and liberties but also for the people of England.

I will group the Indian massacres in Bedford county during this period. In the year 1777 or '78 a family named Tull resided on a hill about three miles east of Schellsburg (which is now called by that name) on the old pack-horse road, near the present turnpike. The family consisted of the parents, nine daughters and one son. The Indians at this time were becoming very troublesome and oftentimes the settlers were compelled to seek refuge in the fort at Bedford, but this family, regardless of fear,

remained on their improvement. Many of the settlers were notified that the Indians were committing depredations in the Dunning's Creek settlement.

James Williams, who lived near the present town of Schellsburg, the progenitor of the families of that name now living in that section, on getting this intelligence fled to Fort Bedford and on passing the Tull house notified Mr. Tull of the danger and advised him to leave with his family at once, but he did not believe the report and remained. A few days thereafter Mr. Williams, on his way back to his place saw the roof of Tull's house on fire, and on looking for the family he found Tull lying in the garden, scalped, and apparently dying, and near by lay an Indian paint bag. Being satisfied that the Indians had set the house on fire and killed Tull, he returned to Bedford.

On reporting the massacre, an armed force was organized and, accompanied by Mr. Williams, the next morning they went to the Tull place where they found the whole family, murdered and scalped, except one of the small children, who it was thought had been burned in the house. The mother and an infant were found near the house. The children were scattered about at some distance. It is very likely that in trying to escape they were killed and scalped when overtaken. Their dead and mutilated bodies were buried near the spot of the massacre.

The place where the cabin stood is about 100 feet southwest of the junction of the turnpike and township road, in the corner of a field.

In May 1778 the council informed Congress that "30 persons have been lately killed in Bedford county." In the same month Thomas McKean writes that "the savages have killed and scalped 11 persons near Bedford." This evidently refers to the Tull family and shows that the massacre took place in the spring of 1778. In 1779 a large number of Dunkards were killed in Morrison's Cove—30 in one day. They refused to make any resistance, only saying "God's will be done." In 1780 the Indians were spread over the entire county.

CAPTAIN PHILIPS' SCOUTS

In that year the savages made an hostile incursion into Woodcock Valley on July 16 and surrounded Captain Philips and his company of ten scouts in the house of Fred Heater, cruelly murdered and scalped all except Philips and his son. He lived

at Williamsburg and crossed over Tussey's mountain with ten men who had joined his company. This company consisted of the Captain and his son Elijah, aged 14 years, Philip Shelly, Hugh Shelly, P. Sanders, T. Sanders, Richard Shirley, M. Davis, Thomas Gatnell, Daniel Kelly and two others, names unknown.

This brave but unfortunate little company of rangers, on reaching the valley, found that the settlers had nearly all deserted their homes. The same evening they came to the house of Frederick Heater, and found it was deserted. He had prepared his house as a fort, with loop holes, but not being able to secure a sufficient number of men to garrison it, he fled before the Indians. Here they spent Saturday night. The next morning, Sunday, July 16, the Indians who had tracked Captain Philips' men through the muddy roads to the house, surrounded it on all sides. There was considerable firing between the rangers in the house and the Indians, who were some seventy yards distant. Several of the Indians were killed, among them their chief; this made them wild and demoniac with fury. They then fastened twigs and leaves to their arrows, and after setting them on fire shot them with their bows to the roof of the house. In this way the roof was soon in a blaze.

Captain Philips soon discovered the critical situation in which they were placed. To remain in the house was to be burned up; to go out was to meet instant death. He therefore proposed to surrender on condition that their lives should be spared. This was agreed to by the treacherous Indians. After the surrender they were compelled to give up their arms and permit themselves to be tied. They were then marched about one-half mile from the house, where the ten rangers were tied to trees and basely riddled with bullets and arrows, and afterward scalped. The lives of Captain Philips and his son were spared because officers, when prisoners, command a high bounty. They were taken to Montreal and afterward exchanged.

Jacob Rhoades, Esq., in a letter informs me that the exact location of the massacre is near the foot of Tussey's mountain, in Woodcock valley, about three or four miles northwest of Saxton. Mr. Rhoades, in 1896, fixed a locust post in the place.

In 1781 the Indians murdered four persons and took one captive near Col. John Piper's house. The same year Captain Boyd, with eight members of his company of rangers, and twenty-

five volunteers under Captain Moore of the militia, had an engagement with a party of Indians near Frankstown (now in Blair county); eight men were killed and scalped and two made their escape to Bedford. Among the killed were Richard Delapt and Benjamin Fraser, of Bedford.

Christian King, wife and child were taken by the Indians near the "Three Springs," in Union township. They made their escape after two or three years. Michael Bowers was killed on his way to Frankstown.

GEORGE PECK

George Peck settled in Ray's Cove about 1770. He opened a considerable farm and erected a house, barn, etc. As the settlers increased in the neighborhood he built a tub mill on a little run nearby and from that fact it is called Tub-Mill run. He had a wife and three children and a man named Stem or Sten.

On August 8, 1782, a band of Indians came from the direction of Fort Lyttleton and crouching and creeping through the thick underbrush suddenly rent the air with a savage war-whoop. They then killed and scalped the whole family and burned all the buildings.

In November 1777 Thomas Smith and George Woods wrote to President Wharton: "The present situation in the county is so deplorable that we should be inexcusable if we delayed a moment in acquainting you with it. An Indian war is now raging around us in its utmost fury." After enumerating a number of massacres they proceed, "A day hardly passes without hearing of some new murder, and if the people continue only a week longer to fly as they have done for a week past Cumberland county will be a frontier.

"From Morrison's Cove, Cryle's and Friend's Cove, Dunning's creek and one-half the Glades (now in Somerset county) they are fled or fleeing, and for all the defense that can be made here the Indians may do almost what they please. We keep out ranging parties in which we go out in turns."

THE EARLY CHURCHES

It is a lamentable fact that nearly all the early immigrants to the United States were driven from their native lands by the iron hand of tyranny and persecution. In seeking this free country in order to secure civil and religious liberty they brought their

religion with them, hence our Courts have held that Christianity is part and parcel of our common law and that Pennsylvania is a Christian state. Hence nearly all the early settlers of Bedford county were either already members of some church in their native homes or were religiously inclined.

The first settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, German Reformed, Lutherans and Friends. Afterwards the Mennonites, Dunkards and other sects came in. For many years before permanent congregations were organized traveling missionaries visited the inhabitants and administered the bread of life to them, according to their several faiths. I can only mention the very early congregations.

As the Presbyterian people came in 1758 with General Forbes' army they naturally had the first services. Rev. John Steel of the Donegal Presbytery visited the Bedford Presbyterians in 1763 and other ministers afterward, until a regular congregation was organized a few years thereafter. In 1782 a call was extended to Rev. Samuel Waugh. During the years from 1774 to 1808 the services were held in the Provincial Court House and sometimes in private houses. In 1808 a brick church edifice was erected.

(The same facts may be said of the Presbyterian congregation in the Great Cove, now McConnellsburg). The congregation was regularly organized in 1791, the elders being William Gaff, William Alexander, James White and Alexander Alexander. The chief edifice was built a few years thereafter.

The members of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations appear to have united their early churches, not only in Bedford county but throughout the state. As early as 1764 Rev. John Conrad Bucher visited the Reformed church members. It is very probable that the congregation was duly organized before 1769. Rev. Henry Giesy served the congregation from 1793 to 1797.

What has been said alone in regard to the Reformed church may be said of the Lutheran. In 1785 Rev. Henry Steck became pastor of the Lutheran congregation. About 1770 these two congregations built a log church edifice in Bedford, which was the first in the county, and it was standing in 1814. These same denominations built a church edifice in Friend's Cove in 1798, which stood until 1830. They also erected a log church near

Schellsburg in 1806, which is now standing and is in good condition. It is the oldest building in the county.

The Friends came into the county as early as 1794 and the following year built a church on Dunning's creek.

THE ROADS—1773-1792

In 1755 the Provincial road was made from Carlisle to the top of the Allegheny mountain for the transportation of supplies for General Braddock's army. In 1773 a road was opened from the town of Bedford to the Youghiogheny river, the 31-mile tree from Fort Pitt, through Schellsburg.

In 1792 a state road was built from Miller's spring in Cumberland county to Fort Pitt, through Bedford and Schellsburg. This road was used until the turnpike was built in 1815. These roads to the west drew a great many people from Maryland and Virginia, many of whom settled in this county, but the larger portion of them traveled these roads to Ohio and Kentucky.

FORTS

In 1771 Fort Bedford was in a state of dilapidation and decay. But still we are told that after 1771, even up to 1782, the whites were in the habit of running to the fort when alarmed by the Indians. The explanation is that George Woods, Esq., the grandfather of the late E. S. Anderson, had a fort made around his own house—picket fort—and this was generally called Fort Bedford, and it was into this fort the whites generally ran after 1771.

It is quite probable that Fort Lyttleton was in the same state or worse, therefore it became necessary for the inhabitants of the county, during the Revolution when the Indians were making predatory incursions, to build local forts for their own protection. Several of these forts were built in different parts of the county. The most notable of these was Fort Piper.

FORT PIPER

At a very early day, probably during the French-Indian war, a log fort had been built on Piper's Run. In 1771 Col. John Piper built a two-story stone house with massive walls near the same site. During the Revolution it was frequently occupied by the troops who were stationed there for the protection of the frontier, and in times of danger the neighbors fled to it for safety. Some miscreant burned the building in 1896.

Traditions say that local and temporary forts were built at Martins, Cryles, Dunning's Creek, Morrison's Cove and Cumberland Valley.

FORTS IN FULTON COUNTY, 1776

In 1775-6 a stockade fort was built of heavy logs near the large spring in the Great Cove, now McConnellsburg. It was torn down in 1790.

ENSLEY'S FORT, 1778

This was a stockade fort built of heavy logs in 1778, near the bridge at the entrance into Brush Creek Valley. A considerable cave was opened into the hill. The neighbors gathered here for safety when the Indians were around. The remains of the fort were visible in 1847. Probably there were other forts in the county.

THE TORIES, 1778

It is said that every household has a skeleton. This sad saying was true of the Confederated Colonies, for when they were struggling in great agony for their liberty and independence a considerable portion of their own household was plotting in 1778 for the success of the British army.

These Tories were generally residents of that part of Bedford county which now lies within the counties of Huntingdon and Blair. I have never read any statement that any Tories resided within the limits of the present county of Bedford. But our records show that some Tories were tried in our courts in 1778.

COUNTY DIVIDED, 1779

In 1779 Bedford county was shorn of the greater part of its original territory and on September 20, 1787, Hutingdon county was taken from Bedford county.

THE FIRST STEEL WORKS, 1791

William McDermitt was the pioneer in the manufacture of steel in Pennsylvania. He was a Scotchman and came to Bedford in 1783, having learned the art of steel-making in his native land. He selected a tract about two miles from Bedford and named it Caledonia. Here he built a log house, made a large dam, erected a building for the manufactory. He then began to make steel very successfully. It was hauled in wagons to the adjoining

counties and they brought back articles of merchandise. This continued for some nine years and then through endorsements for friends he became insolvent financially. Then he moved to Bedford and for a few years kept tavern in "The King's House." President Washington was his guest in 1794 while in Bedford with the troops who were on their way to western Pennsylvania to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection.

Later he moved to Huntingdon county where he engaged in making charcoal iron, and after a few years he died there. David R. Porter, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, who was engaged in the same business, married his daughter.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION IN 1794

Soon after the reduction of Fort Du Quesne in 1758, the Scotch-Irish settled in the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland in Pennsylvania and Wood county, Va. They had fought bravely all through the Revolutionary War; they opened farms and raised bountiful crops of grain, but they had no market for it and, consequently, they had no money. Under these circumstances they distilled their surplus grain into whiskey and took it down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, then in the possession of Spain. The freight to Philadelphia was so high that no goods could be sent there or received from there. Then Congress imposed an excess tax on stills and whiskey, which these people believed was unfair, unjust and unequal.

Many of the inhabitants of these counties, and perhaps a few others, met at different points and urged a forcible resistance to the enforcement of the law, and in a few instances there were riots and blood-shedding. On account of these turbulent proceedings, President Washington issued a proclamation commanding "all persons being insurgents to disperse, etc." At the same time directing the raising of troops "to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning." The total troops, 12,900, were called from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. The quota of Pennsylvania was 5,200. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops assembled at Bedford; the President and his cabinet officers reached here on October 19, 1794, and remained three days. While here President Washington made his headquarters in the Old Stone House on Pitt street, opposite the Bedford House. Gen. Henry Lee of Virginia, Commander-in-Chief, Henry Knox, Secretary of War, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury,

and Richard Peters, Judge of the U. S. District Court were also here. Both President Washington and General Lee issued a number of orders, etc., at Bedford. The left wing (Maryland and Virginia troops), marched from Fort Cumberland and the right wing (Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops), from Bedford towards Pittsburg. However, before the troops reached there the people in insurrection dispersed, and the President issued a proclamation of pardon to all parties except those charged with offences. In August 1795 general pardons were granted. Thus happily terminated this first insurrection, which threatened the very stability of the Federal Government.

The quota of Pennsylvania troops in Division III, Maj. Gen. Jerome, 1st brigade, Brig. Gen. Chambers, was: Franklin county 421, Cumberland county 456, Bedford county 331, total 1,208. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops returned via Ligonier, Bedford, Fort Lyttleton, Strasburg, Shippensburg and Carlisle.

In 1795 Somerset county was formed out of the western part of Bedford county.

In 1795 the old log school-house, supposed to be the first in the county, was built in Bedford.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS

The land on which these springs flow was taken up by Josiah Shoenfelt on Shover's run in 1767. He conveyed the same to Frederick Naugle in 1772. I am of the opinion from the records that the stone mill was built by Frederick Naugle about 1797, for in 1798 the tract of land was sold by Sheriff Bonnett to Robert Spencer, presumably for the debt in erecting the mill. A few months thereafter Spencer sold the same to Dr. John Anderson. In 1796 Nicholas Shauffler discovered the mineral springs. Dr. Anderson then made some improvements. He erected a bath-house and one or more boarding houses. In 1816 he sold the two mineral springs on the east bank of Shover's run and the sulphur spring in the mill dam, together with the bath-house, the walks and certain adjacent land to the managers of the Bedford Mineral Spring Company, reserving the boarding house and all lands not granted. The managers were Dr. John Anderson, Jonathan Walker, William Watson, Josiah M. Espy and Samuel Riddle. This company made considerable improvements, and the several subsequent companies made still greater and more costly ones. Mr. Samuel Bancroft has so greatly and extensively improved

the buildings and grounds that today there is no more superb, comfortable and delightful watering place in the United States. They have been patronized by Presidents of the United States, Governors of many states, United States Senators and Congressmen innumerable, cabinet officers, generals of the army, admirals and commodores of the navy. In fact the public men of many states, in all callings, with the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of the country have met here time and time again; and today as never before do they pay their annual visits.

CHAPTER V

1850 TO 1858

Iron and Coal—Bedford Gazette—Bedford Academy—War With Great Britain—Allegheny Bank—Turnpikes—Taverns—Road Wagons—Stage Coaches—Way Bill—Cattle Drovers—Bedford Union Sunday School—Old Militia System—Classical and Military Academy—Education—The Old School System—The New School System—Imprisonment for Debt—Property Relations of Husband and Wife—Execution of Rice—Support and Employmnt of the Poor—Presidential Visits: George Washington, William Henry Harrison, James K. Polk, James Buchanan—The Mexican War—Fulton County—Conclusion.

IRON AND COAL

The first furnace and forge in Bedford county was built by William Lane of Lancaster in 1800. In the early days charcoal was used exclusively in the manufacture of iron, but after 1840 it was gradually supplanted by coke or anthracite coal, so that today there is not a single charcoal furnace in the state.

In 1850 $212,000 were invested in the industry in this county, 427 hands were employed and the iron produced amounted to $561,339.

IRON ESTABLISHMENTS IN COUNTY IN 1850

Bloomfield furnace, Middle Woodbury, John W. Duncan..
Lemnos furnace, Hopewell, John King & Company.
Lemnos forge, Hopewell, John King & Company.
Bedford forge, Hopewell, John King & Company.
Bedford foundry, Bedford, Michael Bannon.
Keggy's foundry, Woodbury, Snowden & Blake.
West Providence foundry, Bloody Run, George Baughman.

The first coal mined in the country was by Samuel Riddle soon after 1800. The early settlers on the Broad Top mountain knew coal was hidden in its bowels but they scarcely disturbed it. He laid out the town of Riddlesburg about the same time and advertised in the Bedford Gazette in 1807 that the coal was for sale. (Note 8, Appendix).

It is not known certainly when arks were first used on the Juniata for floating the products of the county to market, but it is very probable that they were first used by Samuel Riddle and William Lane to send their coal and iron down the river. In course of time the farmers began to use the same method of transportation. After the completion of the Pennsylvania canal in 1831 a great deal of iron, coal, grain, etc., was shipped from this county to it. The arks were small boats, covered securely, and in high stages of the water they were floated down the Juniata by competent boatmen.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

The Bedford Gazette was founded on September 21, 1805, by Charles McDowell, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, September 26, 1780 and came to the United Seates in 1793. He settled at Lancaster, where he remained until 1803 and published a literary paper entitled "The Hive." He then determined to go westward and, with a small, portable printing press, a modest supply of type and a number of copies of "The Hive" on a wagon, he reached Bedford at the time that a bitter gubernatorial contest was raging between Governor Thomas McKean and Simon Snyder. The McKean party engaged him to print political documents for the campaign. He yielded to their solicitation and stopped on his journey. After his temporary employment was ended he concluded to establish a newspaper in Bedford, as at that time there was none in the county.

Now The Gazette is more than a century old, yet its senility is as virile as it was in its youthful days, for this fact was clearly shown by the large and magnificent centennial edition of The Gazette in September last.

THE BEDFORD ACADEMY

It was in operation July 4, 1809, and in 1810 the Legislature granted a charter and made an appropriation of $2,000 for the building and purchasing apparatus. The building was erected on lot 49 on West Penn street. The teachers, so far ascertainable, were Rev. Dr. James R. Wilson, from 1808 to 1815; Judge Alexander Thompson, 1815-16; Rev. J. Chamberlain, 1812-22, and Rev. Alexander Kinmont. Prof. Samuel Brown had charge of the English department from 1821 to 1827; in the latter year he purchased the building and continued the school for many years.

The academy, considering the early period, was an excellent

one and nearly all the young men of the county received their rudimentary education within its classic walls. Among these were J. E. Barclay, Francis B. Barclay, Samuel M. Barclay, Alex. L. Russell, Alexander King, E. L. Anderson, George W. Anderson, William H. Watson, William Yeager, James Henry, William Van Lear, Robert S. Walker, D. W. Scott, William Moore, John Morrison, and John S. Schell. Many of these young men arose to eminence in the profession of the law, in medicine or in business. Robert S. Walker became a United States Senator from Mississippi and Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN

After repeated violations of our rights and property by the British Government, on July 12, 1812, Congress declared war against it and voted to raise 25,000 enlisted men, 5,000 volunteers and 100,000 militia. The quota of Pennsylvania was 14,000 militia.

Bedford county furnished three companies, commanded, respectively, by Captains Nicholas Beckwith, Solomon Sparks and Hugh Gibson. These three companies belonged to the 12th Division of the Pennsylvania Militia. The Division officers were Alexander Ogle of Somerset, Maj. Gen.; Jacob Saylor and John Noble, of Bedford county, Brig. Gens.; George Graham of Somerset county and Andrew Mann of Bedford county, Brigade Inspectors. Captain Beckwith's company served under Col. William Piper of Bedford, Second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Tannehill. All three companies marched to Black Rock, etc. They served until they were honorably discharged.

"THE TRUE AMERICAN"

The True American was founded by Thomas R. Gettys in 1813, and in 1817 it was merged into "The Democratic Inquirer," and is now "The Bedford Inquirer."

THE ALLEGHENY BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA

This bank was incorporated by an Act of Assembly passed April 21, 1814, with a capital stock of 2,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, or $100,000, with authority to issue bank notes above $5. It appears that the counties of the state were divided into 27 bank districts, and that Bedford, Somerset and Cambria counties constituted one district, with one bank "The Allegheny Bank of Pennsylvania," which was to be located at Bedford.

The Legislature was remarkably chary both in regard to the length of the charter and the amount of its capital. The charter was only for 11 years and that necessitated a renewal in 1822, and the debt of the bank was limited to double the capital stock. This caution and conservatism compares favorably with the perpetual franchise and huge capitalization now granted to gigantic corporations.

Owing to some unforseen cause, the bank was forced to close its doors, September 21, 1832, and make an assignment of all its assets to William Hartley of Mt. Dallas, a gentleman of large means and of fine business capacity. He came forward promptly and creditably, purchased the assets of the bank, and assumed and paid all its liabilities, so that not a depositor or the holders of the bank notes lost one dollar.

THE TURNPIKES

The provincial and township roads were amply sufficient for the wants of the early settlers but, as the county became more thickly settled and developed, the necessity for better roads was made apparent. In consequence of this necessity the Legislature began to take an active interest in the construction of turnpikes.

On April 9, 1792, the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company was incorporated. On March 6, 1804, the Lancaster, Elizabeth and Middletown Turnpike Road Company was incorporated, and in 1807 there were three turnpikes in operation between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. On February 24, 1806, the Harrisburg and Pittsburg Turnpike Road Company was incorporated, but nothing was done under this act. However, under the act of March 8, 1815, which divided the road into five different sections, to wit: The Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg; the Chambersburg and Bedford; the Bedford and Stoyestown; the Stoyestown and Greensburg, and the Greensburg and Pittsburg Turnpike companies; these several roads were soon built. The inhabitants who dwelt along the lines of these several roads were greatly interested in their construction and they contributed very largely to the work. The state also subscribed liberally to the stock of the companies. On the completion of these roads an immense and lucrative commerce immediately sprung into existence between Philadelphia and Baltimore in the east, and Pittsburg and Wheeling in the west. A considerable local trade also arose among the people living along the roads.

The Bedford and Somerset Turnpike Road Company was incorporated on March 16, 1816. It made a connection with the Bedford and Stoyestown road four miles west of Bedford which has since been called the "Forks." The road was generally called the "Glade Road" by reason of passing through the glade lands of Somerset county. These roads soon became the great arteries of commerce between the above named cities and the country through which they passed. The passenger and freight business increased so rapidly that several stage coach lines for the conveyance of travellers and hundreds of wagons for the transportation of freight became necessary. And these were forthcoming in the Troy and Concord coaches and in the Conestoga wagons.

The National Road act was enacted by Congress, March 29, 1806. On August 1, 1818, the first stage coach line left Cumberland carrying the United States mail to Wheeling, over the incorporated road. In December 1820 the road was completed from Cumberland to Wheeling, and in 1844, when the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was completed as far west as Cumberland, the business of the turnpike was greatly increased but at the time of the completion of the railroad to Wheeling in December 1852 the business of the turnpike suddenly and rapidly declined.

THE TAVERNS

The great increase in both the passenger and freight business created a demand for a great many taverns, and consequently they sprung up in great numbers on the roads, scarcely a mile apart and two or three in each village. But it can be said of these tavern keepers that they kept their houses in first-class order. The beds were clean and good and their tables were excellent, in fact many of the taverns became famous for their excellency in every way. The landlords drove a large business and generally became well off. They were the bankers of the period for the country people and afforded them a good and, in fact, the only market they had for the sale of their farm products. When the turnpikes were made the tavern keepers, or landlords, were the principal subscribers to the stock of the companies and, consequently to a great extent, they controlled the location of the roads—and hence the steep grades and the crookedness of the roads. Many of the tavern keepers had erected their buildings on the line of the old state road and when the turnpikes were

located their influence caused them to pass near their respective taverns.

THE ROAD WAGONS

The wagons which were used in hauling freight were built large, strong and heavy, with very broad-tired wheels with a capacity to carry 100,000 pounds of freight. They were covered with white canvass in order to protect the merchandise. These wagons as early as 1760 were called "Conestoga wagons" for the reason that they were built on Conestoga creek in Lancaster county, and the large and powerful horses which hauled them were first obtained there. They were extensively used outside of the state in the south and west, and making regular trips they soon superseded pack horses. In after years they were also displaced by canal boats and railroad cars. The first load of merchandise taken over the Allegheny mountain was hauled in 1789 from Hagerstown, Md., to Brownsville, Pa., a distance of 140 miles, by John Hayden at three dollars per 100 pounds. The round trip took one month.

On the western plains these wagons were known as "prairie schooners." A trough long enough to feed six horses was hung on the rear end of the wagon. When feeding time arrived the trough was fastened to the tongue of the wagon, the horses were unhitched and tied to the trough and fed. The harness used on the horses were very large and heavy. The back bands were fifteen inches and hip straps ten inches in width. Heavy housings covered the horses shoulders down to the end of the harness. The traces were iron chains with short, thick links. The drivers carried narrow mattresses with blankets and a pillow which, when not in use, were rolled up and securely strapped and placed in the trough at the rear end of the wagon. At night in the winter time these beds were opened and spread on the floor before a large wood fire in the offices and bar-rooms where the wagoners slept.

It is said that Casper Statler's old tavern on the state road on the top of the Allegheny mountain had a very large chimney with a fire place twelve feet in width and immense logs of that length were hauled into the room by a horse (coming in a large door on one side of the house and going out at the door on the other side) and rolled on the fire. As many as thirty or forty persons would frequently sleep on the floor before this huge fire place.

I have frequently seen as many as ten of these teams in line driving up into the wagon yard in front of the tavern and ranging them in order. The great number of these teams with the general increase of travel gave a great impetus to the tavern business. The teams very rarely made more than twelve miles a day. The drivers had a very hard time driving during the old-fashioned winter weather when the snow fell over a foot in depth and drifted from four to six feet high along the road. I have seen as many as ten of these wagoners each with a shovel shoveling a passage-way through the snow drifts between the Willows and the Narrows and they were oftentimes not able to go more than two miles in a day.

As a general rule the wagoners owned the wagons and teams which they drove, many of them having considerable means. Only occasionally they hired teamsters. As a class they were honest, industrious and frugal. Many of them were farmers and after the railroads destroyed their business, with true American spirit they engaged in other pursuits. Many of these wagoners took great pride in their teams and when one of them had a specially fine large and strong team of horses he had a string of bells mounted on the collar and harness of each horse in order to draw attention to it. But it was a custom when a bell team was unable to pull the load up a mountain and another team came along without bells that was able to do it the bells were forthwith handed over to the successful team. In this way George Smouse with a Bedford county team of four horses pulled the load of a bell team of six horses which had stalled on the mountainside and the bells were given to his team. Some of these old wagoners were very jovial and imaginative and often told very big stories. An old Bedford county wagoner often told, so often that he believed it, that when he was loading his wagon with merchandise in Baltimore he carried a three-bushel bag of shot from the store to his wagon and that while doing so he sank knee deep into the pavement.

These teamsters hauled freight from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburg and Wheeling and oftentimes into Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky. Going east they loaded up with flour, bacon, cheese, lumber and iron or with whatever freight that was offered. Going west they loaded up with all kinds of merchandise and other freight that was offered. Sometimes they went to Georgetown to

load with salt fish. In 1825 the freight was from three to five cents for 100 pounds. But later it got down to one to two cents per 100 pounds.

Many of the owners of teams when no freight was offered purchased a load consisting of groceries, fish, oysters in the shell, etc., which they retailed on the road. In fact many of them built up quite a local trade all along the route with the residents. Philip Weisel of Bedford had a team engaged in hauling Bedford mineral water to Baltimore up to 1849, and when he could not get a load back he purchased a load. David Gardner and William Cossler drove his team. Samuel Barnhart with a load of 100,000 pounds of freight on his wagon broke through the bridge at the Narrows many years ago. A Baltimorean thus refers to the old-time Pennsylvania wagoners: "Many of our older citizens vividly recall the days when Pennsylvania avenue was almost blocked with its long line of Conestoga wagons with their sturdy Pennsylvania horses and their blue-frocked teamsters moving slowly down to the Hand House, the Golden Horse, the White Swan or some other of the many inns along Paca, Howard and Eutaw streets."

Every person who has ever driven a horse knows what a hitching strap or rum strap is but he may not know the origin of the rum strap. As the old taverns were very close and thirsty travellers frequently stopped to imbibe a drink of whiskey or rum he invariably hitched his horse with a leather strap to a convenient post, standing before the door for that purpose. Passers-by knew that the traveller was in the tavern taking a drink of rum so the name of rum strap was very appropriately given to the hitching strap.

THE STAGE COACH

The stage coaches were made large and strong with three inside seats so as to carry comfortably nine passengers inside and two outside with the driver. They were hauled by four large and strong horses. The first coaches put on the road were made at Troy, N. Y., and at Concord, N. H., but after a few years Daniel Shuck erected a large coach factory on Thomas street in Bedford and thereafter he made nearly all the coaches for the stage companies. The coach body was suspended on two arched leather springs, supported by iron frames both before and behind. Each coach had two boots made of iron frames and covered with leather

one in front for carrying the United States mails and one in the rear for baggage. Oftentimes baggage was carried in the front boot and also on top of the coach, and frequently passengers were also carried on top.

I remember that in the year 1841 I rode all night from Schellsburg to Pittsburg, a distance of 91 miles, on top of the coach as there was no room inside. The fare was $5 and the time occupied was 20 hours. In 1838 I rode in a coach from Bedford to Chambersburg, 55 miles, and there I took the Cumberland Valley railroad train for Philadelphia. In the same year I rode in a coach from Baltimore to Bedford. We left Baltimore after breakfast and took supper at McClellan's hotel at Gettysburg where we met a committee of the Legislature who were investigating the building of the Gettysburg railroad over South mountain, then known as "Thad. Stevens' tape worm." The committee, I think, reported that the road commenced nowhere and ended in the woods. We reached Bedford the next afternoon. The time occupied was about 28 hours.

In 1789 a mail route was established between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, providing a delivery once in two weeks. On August 1, 1804, the first through line of coaches from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was established, and the time occupied in making the journey was about seven days—the course was through Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Bedford, Somerset and Greensburg.

When the turnpikes between Philadelphia and Pittsburg were completed a coach drawn by four horses covered the distance, 303 miles, in 60 hours. In 1828 a daily stage line was established between these two cities by James Reeside aud Samuel R. Slaymaker. The fare for some time before and after 1830 was from $18 to $22.

The pioneer stage proprietor on these roads between Philadelphia and Pittsburg for carrying the United States mails and passengers was James Reeside He was the second son of Edward Reeside and Janet Alexander, his wife, and was born near Parsley, in Scotland. When an infant he was taken to Baltimore county, Md., in 1789. Previous to the war of 1812 he was engaged in hauling merchandise from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Pittsburg and on through to Columbus, O.

STAGE COACH LINE IN 1826

An old record shows that a stage coach line was in operation between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, and the stage office was in the Exchange Hotel, on northwest corner of Pitt and Richard streets, kept by Henry Leader, as early as 1826. On December 31, 1830, James Reeside and Samuel R. Slaymaker established the Good Intent fast mail line, daily between Philadelphia and Pittsburg to run through in three days, fare $12. John Piper was agent for the company at Bedford. In 1831 these parties also established a line of coaches between Philadelphia and Pittsburg through Bedford and Somerset on the same time and at the same fare. Presumably the Somerset line connected with the above first mentioned line at Bedford. These parties sold these two lines of coaches about 1833-34 to Jacob Peters, Zeba Durkee of Philadelphia, and Thomas Lindsay, William Lewis, William Windell, George Vance and Samuel R. Slaymaker.

Some six months before the completion of the Cumberland Valley railroad to Chambersburg, Col. D. O. Gehr and Company established the "People's Stage Line" between Philadelphia and Pittsburg—fare $12. In a few years this line was withdrawn and D. O. Gehr entered into the Good Intent line until the mail was given to the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company to Pittsburg, called the "Opposition Swift Sure line"—fare $12.

In 1835 or 36 William Colder of Harrisburg, D. O. Gehr of Chambersburg and Captain Linhart of Philadelphia established a line of coaches from Baltimore to Pittsburg—fare $8, time 48 hours. The fare has only been reduced one dollar in fifty years.

The competition was so great at one time between these stage lines that it was said the Good Intent line carried passengers free and that the Opposition line paid passengers for riding—this of course was a mere story but it illustrated the effect of the competition in a great reduction in the fare. The distance over the road was divided as nearly as possible with ten-mile drives. Each team was required to pass over this distance and back each day, making the daily trip about twenty miles. The teams averaged from four to five miles an hour. The drivers were provided with bugles or tin horns and it was customary to blow these on their entrance into Bedford. Oftentimes I have seen the opposition teams coming into town abreast on a full run, meantime the

sound of the bugles or horns intensifying the excitement and attracting and ever-ubiquitous urchins.

THE WAY-BILL

The method of collecting the stage fare and parcel charges was in this way: The stage companies used large way bills with printed headings and every landlord or agent was required on the receipt of passengers, fares or parcel charges to enter the same on the way-bill with the name of the person, the amount received, the place of starting, and the place of destination with the date, and to sign his name thereto. The way-bill was then placed in a large leather wallet and given to the driver whose duty it was to hand it to the landlord at the next stopping place. Like entries were made whenever and wherever any passengers engaged seats in the coach and then the way-bill was handed to the next driver and so on to the end of the route. These entries on the way-bills fixed the liabilities of the landlord or agents for the respective sums received by them, and the drivers were held responsible for the safe delivery of the way-bills. The stage proprietors held regular settlements at fixed periods when all moneys were paid over and all bills were paid off.

The opening of the main line of state improvements in 1834 diverted the travel from the stage lines during the summer seasons but they were not wholly suspended between Philadelphia and Pittsburg until the opening of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1852.

CATTLE DROVES

Prior to the construction of railroads, all horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, taken to the eastern markets, were driven on foot from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia (now West Virginia) over the National road, and the turnpikes leading from Wheeling and Pittsburg to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Many of those coming through Somerset county crossed over from the Somerset and Washington turnpike to the Bedford and Stoyestown turnpike, through Shanksville, Schellsburg and Bedford. The horse drover would generally have about thirty horses; sometimes these were tied to a long cable, one on each side, but mostly six horses were abreast, tied to each other, with a rider on one of them. The cattle, sheep and hogs were driven in droves, the cattle numbering about 100, the sheep between 300 and 400, and the hogs about 200. I have often seen two droves of horses, six of cattle, three

of sheep and two of hogs passing through Bedford in a single day. The horses were driven from 20 to 25 miles a day and the other animals about ten miles a day. At night the horses were put securely in stables, the cattle and sheep in pasture fields and the hogs in enclosed lots. When pasture was scarce hay was hauled out into the fields and the hogs were given corn. The cattle were generally very large, many of them weighing 2,000 pounds, and having very large and wide horns with brass knobs on the ends to prevent injury when the cattle push each other. In hot and dry weather the dust arising from the passage of these droves was stifling and blinding. Oftentimes travellers, on meeting a drove, if possible would leave the road or go to one side of it.

The passage of these droves brought a considerable quantity of money to the farmers and tavern keepers. They also brought with them many noxious weeds, as the white ox-eyed daisy which now infests many farms. When possible the cattle were taken along the streams, especially along the Juniata. At the juncture of Ray's and Sideling Hills they were driven over the "Three Mountain road" through Strasburg to Shippensburg. Now the railroads transport all live-stock, under the regulations of the National Government as to rest, feed and water.

When the occupations of the stage and wagon drivers were taken away by the railroads they all engaged in some other active business and their desecendants today rank among our most active, intelligent and upright citizens.

THE BEDFORD UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL, 1817

This was the first Sunday school in Bedford county. It was founded on or about November 27, 1817, by Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, who was commissioned by the General Assembly and Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian church, to travel as a missionary in the west and south. He entered upon his mission in the autumn of 1817. Stopping at Bedford, he organized this Sunday school. (I am of the opinion that while on this journey he also helped to establish union Sunday schools in McConnellsburg and Somerset the same year). The officers of the school were: Samuel Riddle, president; Rev. Henry Gerhart, vice president; Dr. John Anderson, Jacob Bonnett and Charles McDowell, directors; Dr. John H. Hopkins, treasurer; Alexander Thomas, secretary; Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Garter and Mrs. Riddle, directresses of the female department. The school was composed

of all denominations then in Bedford, which were the Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran and Catholic. All the prominent people in the town, men and women, took part in it. Judge Tod, afterward a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Judge Thomson, both Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and members of Congress, were officers. The school continued in operation as a union school until 1832, when the German Reformed, Lutheran and Methodist congregations organized separate schools.

THE OLD MILITIA SYSTEM

Under the old militia law of 1822 all able-bodied men in the commonwealth between the ages of 18 and 45 were enrolled, and required to do military duty two days in every year. After their enrollment they were divided into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions. The officers were elected at fixed periods. Under the above mentioned act Bedford, Somerset and Cambria counties constituted the twelfth division and Bedford county the first brigade.

The law fixed two days for the militia to assemble and parade. The first muster day was in May when all the enrolled militia were required to attend at designated places, under a fine of one dollar. The next, and great parade day was in June when the several brigades met at their appointed places.

The Bedford county brigade assembled on the commons, then bounded by John, Bedford and East streets and the alley south of Pitt street which, with lots and streets, contained about eight acres. This was review day, when the companies, battalions and regiments were commanded by regimental officers who were decked in gaudy uniforms with chapeaus and feathers, and mounted on splendidly caparisoned horses. On this day all the enrolled militia were inspected by a brigade inspector. I remember seeing Acting Brigade Inspectors Samuel Davidson and Daniel Washabaugh making their inspections many times. On both parade days the enrolled militia came generally armed with canes, broom sticks, corn stalks, bean poles, etc., with a few old flint-lock muskets, oftentimes having a rooster or a coon tied to the tops of the poles.

On the first day the militia were formed into company lines as well as the officers knew how, the roll was called and the gallant militia were dismissed for that day. The last mentioned day was kept as a general holiday by the public. Men, women and

children assembled in great crowds in the parade ground. The shop keepers in Bedford erected a number of tents or booths on the ground along Bedford street and the lot on which the Presbyterian manse now stands, where they sold cakes, pies, sandwiches, fruit, nuts with other eatables with small beer and cider.

When the brigade was duly formed in line, they marched with drum and fife over the parade ground. The arms of the militia were then carefully inspected by the brigade inspector in gay uniform riding on horse back. Then there was a recess. In the afternoon the drum was beaten, the companies were formed, the rolls were called, after which the entire brigade marched through the streets of Bedford and were then dismissed. On both parade days, on dismissal the militia made a rush for the eatables.

In some places burlesque parades were made in which the militia and their officers were represented in grossly ridiculous characters. Finally the whole system became so farcical that the people demanded its repeal. Consequently it was repealed by the act of April 8, 1842.

UNIFORMED MILITIA

But under the original act provision was made for the formation and regulation of volunteer companies, properly uniformed and equipped with guns, etc. So far as these uniformed volunteer companies and their officers, majors, colonels, generals and brigade inspectors were concerned they were all right and it must have been a matter of mortification to them to parade at the same places and on the same days with the motley crowd of ununiformed militia.

The following military companies were in existence in 1832, to wit: The Bedford Blues, captain, T. B. McElwee; the Bedford Fencibles, captain, William Fletcher; the Schellsburg Guards, Captain Rock, and the Lafayette Guards, of McConnellsburg. These four companies together with the Washington Guards, Captain Walker, of Fannettsburg, Franklin county, were in attendance at the encampment in Bedford on the 17th and 19th of October, 1832. The camp was under the command of General Dunn, of Franklin county, and Col. James Burns and Maj. Samuel M. Barclay, of Bedford county. When the President issued his proclamation against the nullification proceedings of South Carolina the Bedford Blues, Captain McElwee, offered their services in January

1833 to the President. The Friend's Cove Guards, captain, George Speaker, paraded in Rainsburg on February 22, 1833.

On September 27, 1833, a meeting was held in Bedford to organize the Washington Artillery in place of the Bedford Fencibles whose term was about to expire. On April 17, 1849, an act was passed to revise the militia system and provide for the training of such only as shall be uniformed and properly armed with guns. This act repealed all former laws and supplements on the subject of the militia. Subsequent legislation provided for the establishing of the present National Guards. During the existence of the old militia system military titles were as abundant as Vallombrosa leaves.

THE BEDFORD CLASSICAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY

In 1833 Rev. Baynard R. Hall of Indiana established the above named academy in Bedford. Within one year it was in a flourishing condition, having upwards of one hundred boys and girls, a number of whom were from different parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio and a few from New Orleans and Canada.

The boys were required to wear a uniform and parade at 6 a. m., and carried wooden muskets of the regulation size and color, with bored barrels, ramrod, imitation iron locks, bands etc. They were made to resemble the army muskets in every particular. Among the students was Rev. Dr. John T. Duffield, Professor of Mathematics in Princeton College.

THE OLD SCHOOL SYSTEM

It is the pride of Pennsylvania that the people have always manifested great interest in the education of the children, and especially poor children, free of charge. The state constitution adopted in 1790, only seven years after the acknowledgment of our independence as a nation, contained this clause: "The Legislature shall, as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Owing to the sparseness of the population, and their inability to bear heavy taxation, and the necessity of the state government to aid in the building of state roads, the construction of turnpikes and granting aid to county academies, charitable and benevolent institutions, it was found impossible to carry out the above mandatory clause of the constitution for many years.

But during the inability of the state to aid in this great work, the people, according to their means, built school houses and employed teachers to instruct their children. These school houses were generally built of logs, very small, without regard to ventilation or comfort of the children, and with no pretense of architectural style. But they were the best that the means of the people permitted. As the houses of the settlers were very widely scattered, the school houses, from necessity, were often remote from the houses and the children were compelled to walk great distances in the winter season, through snow, slush and mud.

Outside of the towns the school masters, as they were called, were mostly itinerants. They traveled through the country districts until they succeeded in securing a school. The tuition was fixed at a certain sum for each scholar per month, and was paid by the parents. Some of these teachers were very fine scholars, and for that reason they were given the preference in the towns. While others were indifferent scholars and some of them intemperate—those of course had great difficulty in obtaining schools. Only the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic were taught—but occasionally a duly qualified teacher taught some of the higher branches.

But in the last analysis of the case the people did the best in all things that they were able to do and no more could reasonably be expected of them. In writing this article the following incident arose in my mind: Many years ago I drove thirty-five miles, in March through Walker county, Alabama, and in that entire distance I saw only three houses that had glass windows. All the other houses were small log houses, without glass and instead thereof, pieces of burlap for windows. Presently I came to a log church with log seats, with places for doors and windows sawed out but having neither door nor window sash. I remarked to the gentleman who was with me, "your people do not take proper care of the house of God." He sorrowfully replied, "Our people are very poor and they take the same care of the church that they are able to take of their houses and no more ought to be expected of them." My prayer was that God would help them not only to repair the church, but also their homes. Now, this was about the condition of our early settlers in regard to their school houses.

To return to the subject. My recollection of a country school

in the years gone by is this: The school master sat upon a high stool on an elevated platform, in appearance the very embodiment of all knowledge and all wisdom, overlooking the whole school. He usually held a long rod in one hand as an intimidation to unruly boys and very frequently he used it on their backs with considerable animation.

He was absolutely without any discriminating faculty, or perhaps he thought all boys deserved to be whipped, for when several in a class were noisy he usually punished the whole class. And when he punished the wrong boy, who protested his innocency, the teacher with a suave smile would reply, "it is all right for after while you will deserve a whipping." From my observation and experience I am of the opinion that those old-fashioned teachers did not like boys and took great pleasure in pacticing athletics on their innocent backs. But boys will learn things, if not their lessons, so when a castigation was expected their slates were very adroitly slipped up their backs to make them armor proof—and I never knew a slate to be broken in one of these frays.

In recitation a class would march up before the master of the birch and often times show how much they didn't know. Bad boys were sometimes kept in school after it was dismissed and at other times were made to stand on one leg for a given time, or perhaps wear a fool's cap; but after all, when the smarting of the birch ceased, the boys loved their old teacher.

The girls—well, I quite forgot them—I guess the teacher's tender heart would not permit him to punish them. I will now bid good-by to the old fossilized school system.

THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM

In 1834 the Legislature enacted a law providing for an entire new school system, leaving it optional with the respective school districts in the commonwealth to adopt it if they saw proper.

Nearly all the townships in Bedford county adopted the system within a few years. However, there were a few townships that refused to do so. But by the act of April 11, 1848, the common school system was taken and declared to be adopted in every township in the commonwealth.

Only one township in the county remained refractory after the adoption above mentioned and it only yielded to the court in 1866.

At this date the whole system is in fine working order throughout the county under the wise, capable and efficient management of County Superintendent J. Anson Wright.

The constitution of 1873 required the Legislature to appropriate at least $1,000,000 each year for the support of the schools.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

Up to July 12, 1842, a debtor was liable to be arrested and imprisoned for any debt which he owed, and the only way he could get out of jail was to pay the debt if he had the means, if not, he could only be discharged under the insolvent laws of the state, after three months of imprisonment, by surrendering all the property he owned to his creditors. But while he was in prison his creditors were liable to pay the charges of his confinement. However, by the act above mentioned, imprisonment for debt was wholly abolished except in a few specific cases not founded on contract. Thus the advancement of civilization and Christianity with the stroke of a pen, wiped out forever this relic of barbarism.

THE PROPERTY RELATIONS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

Under the old marital laws the very moment a woman married all her property, real and personal, became vested in her husband—she could own nothing in her own right. But at the same time in case the wife was indebted at the time of her marriage her husband became liable for all her debts. Now, however, under the benign influences of the same causes which operated in favor of debtors, as mentioned above, married women have been granted relief. They can now own and dispose of their own property at will, and it is no longer the property of her husband; and on the other hand the husband is no longer liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage.

EXECUTION OF JAMES RICE

On August 25, 1841, James Rice murdered James McBurney on Ray's Hill, now in Fulton county, and September 2, 1842, he was executed in the jail yard in Bedford.

Bedford county was organized in 1771 and, up to the year 1907, this is the only execution, in accordance with the laws of the commonwealth, in the county. But perhaps it should not have been the only one. Between an improper sympathy and the leniency of the court, sometimes murderers escape the punishment due their crimes.

THE HOUSE FOR THE SUPPORT AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR

Pope has well said, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn." But thank God, while this may be true to a limited extent, it is no longer general for through the tender and benign influence of the Christian religion the condition of the whole civilized world has been greatly ameliorated. Hospitals, sanitariums, almshouses and homes have been provided for the poor, the sick, the blind, and the helpless.

Neither education nor civilization, alone or conjoined, could have touched the sorrow and suffering world with such love and tenderness as Christian hands. Therefore, I take great pride, as well as unspeakable pleasure, in the fact that the good Christian people of my native county, at a very early date, provided a home for our poor and unfortunate people, where they were tenderly cared for.

This house was provided in 1842. Previous to that time, under the act of June 13, 1836, the overseers of the several boroughs and townships were authorized to contract for house or lodging, and employing the poor, with such persons as they might deem proper, etc. Under this law the poor were generally placed in charge of the lowest bidder, without proper regard for the comfort and welfare of the poor and, in many instances, the lives of these poor, unfortunate people were miserable and wretched. Thanks to a merciful God that the system has been abolished forever. And so long as slimy and corrupt politicians are prevented from touching the new home with their fingers, the poor will be well cared for.

The directors and steward should never be chosen or selected for political servility but solely because they are good, honest, capable, and Christian men. The qualification for a competent steward should be experience, as well as the cardinal virtues. The term "Poor House" is not sanctioned by law and it is repulsive to every tender heart, and it is especially harsh-sounding to the poor inmates. Let the Legislature change the name to "The Bedford County Home." The tickets for voters should be made to conform to the law.

PRESIDENTIAL VISITS TO BEDFORD

Five Presidents of the United States have been in Bedford at

different times and I have met all except George Washington and it was not my fault that I failed to see him for he came too soon for me. Washington came to Bedford during the French-Indian war in 1758 as senior colonel of the Virginia regiments, Colonel Byrd commanding the other. He remained here probably two weeks when he marched with General Forbes' army to Du Quesne. His second visit was on October 19, 1794. He came via Cumberland, Md., where he had reviewed the Virginia and Maryland troops there assembled. He was accompanied by four dragoons and Henry Knox, Secretary of War, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Richard Peters, Judge of the United States District Court. Governor Mifflin also came with him. On his arrival he was saluted with fifteen guns. Here he reviewed the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops. All these troops numbering 13,000 were under the command of Gen. Henry Lee, of Virginia, father of Robert E. Lee, on their way to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection in western Pennsylvania and Virginia. Washington remained here two days, having his headquarters in the Espy building opposite the Bedford House. He returned to Philadelphia, stopping over night with William Hartley at Mt. Dallas. He proceeded from thence through Bloody Run by the old Sprout tavern, the Three Mountain state road, through Fort Lyttleton, Burnt Cabins, Fannettsburg, Shippensburg and Carlisle.

There were three memorable presidential campaigns—1840, 1844 and 1848—which I remember very distinctly. In the first and last of these campaigns I had the pleasure and honor of shaking hands with Gen. William H. Harrison and Gen. Zachary Taylor, who were the Whig presidential candidates for the years 1840 and 1848 respectively.

GENERAL HARRISON, 1840

In the campaign of 1840 Gen. William H. Harrison, of Virginia, the Whig candidate for the presidency, passed through Bedford on his way to Pittsburg. He was cordially received by the citizens of Bedford generally. This campaign was the most wonderful and exciting that I ever witnessed. It was attended with all kinds of spectacular exhibitions which were successfully designed to captivate the popular eye. The Whig party in Bedford provided the following attractions:

1. A log cabin was erected on the lots on Pitt street, now occupied by Dr. Gump's office and the several shops and stores

up to the alley. It was large enough to hold several hundred people, and here nearly every evening mass meetings of the Whig party were held and bitter partisan harangues delivered. (2). They had a frame of a large ball constructed some fifteen feet in diameter and covered with canvas, containing all manner of political mottoes. Whenever a meeting was held this large ball was rolled along the roads to the place of meeting. However, it failed to make many trips. (3). A small log cabin was placed in a wagon and hauled from place to place whenever there was a meeting to be held. On the top of the cabin sat a man with a live raccoon on a pole. (4). Wherever there was a meeting to be held it was arranged to have one or more wagons on hand, with barrels of hard cider which was dealt out to all callers free of charge, at the rear end of the wagons.

All the large bills announcing these meetings contained a life-size of a coon. I remember seeing Jasper E. Brady, a member of Congress, of the Franklin district, in Chambersburg in 1840 sitting on top of a log cabin mounted on a wagon with a live coon, in the great Whig procession. The battle cry was "Tippacanoe and Tyler too." These spectacular devices had their effect upon the masses and General Harrison was elected by a large majority over Martin Van Buren. After his inauguration only a few weeks had transpired when he was taken ill very suddenly and passed away on April 4, 1841, sorrowfully mourned by the whole nation.

THE POLK AND DALLAS CAMPAIGN, 1844

James K. Polk was elected to the presidency over Henry Clay under the war cry of "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of 1842." The excitement in this campaign lacked all of the spectacular exhibitions which characterized the Harrison campaign of 1840. But both parties held large mass meetings in Bedford and large delegations came to both meetings in wagons, carriages and on horseback from all parts of the county. The young Democrats generally carried poke stalks for canes.

During his term of service as President, Job Mann, our Congressman, prevailed on him to visit Bedford Springs. He came here with Mr. Mann and spent nearly a week. He was given a cordial reception by the citizens of Bedford without respect to party. Mr. Mann, General Bowman and other prominent Democrats desired to take him to Schellsburg as old mother Napier gave him upwards of 300 majority. So a large party of Demo-

crats including the above named persons and William T. Daugherty, Samuel H. Tate, James Reamer, Joseph F. Loy, Francis C. Reamer, myself and many others whose names I do not remember, accompanied the President to Schellsburg. We stopped at the hostelry of that old Berks county Democrat, Isaac Mengle, who gave us an elegant dinner. The people of Schellsburg and the surrounding country came in troops to welcame him. The President expressed himself highly delighted with the trip, the warm hospitality and cordial reception of the people and the well-cooked and plentiful dinner. We returned to Bedford late in the afternoon, and the carriage in which I rode broke down and our party did not reach Bedford until late that night.

I cast my first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1844. At the time of the election we had no daily papers nor telegraph wires. We depended altogether on the news brought by the daily stage coaches. I remember for hours and for days the news was very uncertain as to the result of the election. Finally after several days of suspense a great many of us remained up until three o'clock a. m. waiting for the arrival of the mail coach when Dr. Jonas McClintock, of Pittsburg, jumped from the coach and before we could ask him he announced that New York had gone for Polk and that secured his election. It is unnecessary to relate how some of the waiting party were rejoiced and how some others were dejected. A few days thereafter the Democrats had a barbecue and roasted a whole beef in Major Sellers' meadow near Boydstown.

THE ELECTION OF GENERAL TAYLOR, 1848

Soon after the termination of the Mexican war in which General Zachary Taylor had so gloriously distinguished himself he was nominated for the presidency by the Whig party. He stopped at Bedford on his way to Pittsburg and the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, irrespective of party, gave him a warm and cordial reception. They also tendered him a grand ball at the Bedford Springs Hotel and although I was a Democrat I was appointed on the committee of arrangements and accepted the honor with pleasure. His famous command in the hotly contested battle of Buena Vista, "Give them a little more grape, Captain Bragg," won him a victory as triumphant over Lewis Cass as it did over the Mexican army.

He was inaugurated March 4, 1849, and in 1850, a little over

one year, the nation was startled with the sorrowing intelligence that the President in the inscrutable providence of God was stricken down to the grave.

A short time before the arrival of General Taylor, Vice President George M. Dallas also stopped at Bedford on his way to Pittsburg. He was cordially received by the citizens of Bedford. He was a candidate for the nomination to the presidency.

JAMES BUCHANAN, 1856

This distinguished statesman had been a regular attendant at the Bedford Springs since 1840, and in consequence of his frequent visits and his affable and agreeable manners he was well known and had many warm personal friends in Bedford. When he visited Bedford many distinguished statesmen and politicians of all parties and from many sections of the union came here. In 1856 he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic party. In that year the present Republican party was organized in Philadelphia by a fusion of the northern Whigs, the Free Soil Democrats and the Abolition party. They nominated Fremont for President and the dissatisfied northern and southern Whigs nominated Filmore. Mr. Buchanan was elected. When at Bedford Springs he usually fixed a day to meet his friends at the Bedford House in Bedford. But in the campaign of 1856 he received his friends at my house on Pitt street. Mr. Buchanan continued his visits to Bedford Springs during his occupancy of the presidential chair and afterwards until his death. While here during his presidential term every day he received a special mail pouch with his mail. He signed many official papers at Bedford Springs.

THE MEXICAN WAR

After the defeat of the Mexican army by the Texans at the battle of San Jacinto, Texas declared her independence, which was acknowledged by the United States in 1837 and by England, France and Belgium in 1840, but Mexico refused to do so. In 1845 Texas was formally annexed to the United States. Mexico protested against it as an act of warlike aggression, and to guard against a threatened invasion of the United States Gen. Zachary Taylor, with his troops, was ordered to the southern frontier. The Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande and commenced hostilities on April 26 of that year. General Taylor moved forward in March and crowned several splendid victories with the glorious triumph

at Buena Vista. Then President Polk called for a large number of volunteers; two regiments were assigned to Pennsylvania but many thousands of her patriotic sons promptly offered their services. After the two regiments were filled, two additional companies were accepted and assigned to the Second Pennsylvania regiment, under Col. John W. Geary. Dr. Samuel D. Scott of Bedford was made assistant surgeon.

"The Independent Grays" of Bedford, commanded by Samuel M. Taylor, and Captain Caldwell's company from Mifflin county were the successful companies. In February 1847 Captain Taylor's company was accepted. It contained eighty men, besides officers, "of the noblest and bravest sons of the county." The gallant company left Bedford on May 22, escorted by many citizens of the county in wagons and carriages as far as Stoyestown, among them being the venerable Robert Fyan. Josiah E. Barclay and I accompanied them to Pittsburg, where they arrived on May 28 and were immediately mustered into service. After reaching Mexico, under General Scott this company performed valiant service—was engaged in many hard-fought battles and entered in the City of Mexico when it was captured.

A few members of the company were killed, many were wounded, and a considerable number died of wounds and disease. After the termination of the war, by the conquest of a large portion of Mexico, the Second Pennsylvania regiment, including the Independent Grays, were honorably discharged at Pittsburg on July 10, 1848. A number of citizens of the county met the Bedford company at Stoyestown and brought the remnant of the weary and worn soldiers to their homes.

The officers were: Samuel M. Taylor, Capt., died December 6, 1847; David H. Hofius, 2d Lieut., Resig. November 18, 1847; John Keefe, 2d Lieut., Resig. February 11, 1847; Lewis W. Smith, Capt.; Biven R. Davis, 1st Lieut.; A. E. Schell, 2d Lieut.; James A. Sipes, 1st Sergt.; Jacob Picking, 2d Sergt.; George Leader, 3d Sergt.; William Bishop, 4th Srgt.; John Feather, 1st Corp.; Allen Sleek, Robert Taylor, Jas. Stewart, Corporals; Wm. Nulton, drummer; Nathan McMullin, fifer. Their gallant Captain Taylor died, after a brief illness, in the City of Mexico on December 6, 1847, and his mortal remains now repose beneath the shadow of an appropriate and deserving monument, erected by loving relatives and friends, in the Presbyterian cemetery in Bedford.

In addition to Captain Taylor's company, Capt. Martin Moore's company of infantry and Capt. Charles Campbell's company of artillery (both of Franklin county) were largely recruited in this county, and many young Bedford boys enlisted elsewhere.

FIRST TELEGRAPH OFFICE

In 1848 the first telegraph office was opened in Bedford, but not until the citizens rented a suitable office for the company. A few of us then contributed the necessary money and rented an office in the old Watson building, where Mr. Covalt's store now stands. Elwood Harmer was the first operator. He married a daughter of Thomas B. Miller of Bedford.

FULTON COUNTY

The hundred years ending in 1850 were rounded out and crowned with the erection of the grand little county of Fulton by an Act of Assembly dated 19th of April, 1850, whereby all the territory lying east of Ray's Hill and east Broad Top mountain was taken from Bedford county

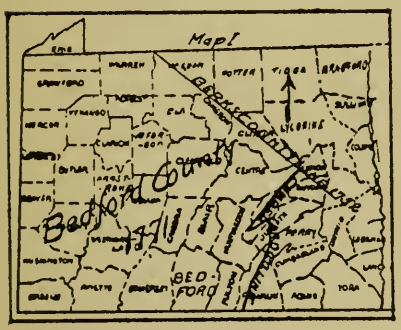
Before the separation Bedford county embraced an area of 1,485 square miles, or 950,400 acres of land, and a population of 30,619. After the separation—in 1850—Bedford county had remaining, 1,003 square miles, or 641,920 acres, and a population of 23,052. In 1850 Fulton county had 442 square miles, or 282,880 acres, and a population of 7,567. In 1900 Bedford county had a population of 39,468 and Fulton county had 9,924. Bedford was laid out in 1766, McConnellsburg in 1786.

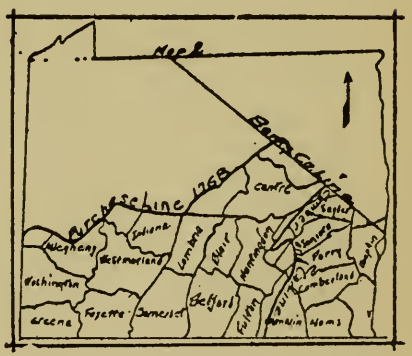
APPENDIX

NOTE 1

Bedford County—Its Original Territorial Extent

Certain writers and compilers of Pennsylvania history have assumed and stated that the County of Bedford, under the Organic Act of 1771, was restricted to the territory lying and being in the southwestern part of the Province, that is to say, it only included within its limits that part of the Albany Purchase of 1754 embraced in the present counties of Bedford, Fulton, Blair, Huntingdon, and parts of Centre, Mifflin and Snyder; and that part of the Fort Stanwix Purchase of 1768 within the limits of the present counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, Cambria, Somerset, and parts of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, Clearfield, Clinton and Cambria, as shown by Map 2:





These statements are not sustained either by the law or the facts of the case. They have arisen from an unwarranted construction of the Act of 1771 and a confusion of the Purchase or Treaty lines, made by the Proprietaries with the Indians, in the exercise of their personal rights, with county lines established by the General Assembly, with the concurrence of the Governor.

The purpose of this article is to elucidate the subject and to show, definitely, that not only the above-mentioned territory was included within the bounds of Bedford county by the said Act of

1771, but that all territory embraced within the purchase from the Indians by the Commonwealth, at Fort Stanwix in 1784, included in the present counties of Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, Butler, Venango, Warren, Forest, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, Cameron and parts of Allegheny, Beaver, Armstrong, Erie, Indiana, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton and part of McKean, were also included within the limits of Bedford county, as shown by Map 1.

Before entering into the heart of the subject it will be necessary, for a proper understanding thereof, to consider, briefly, several preliminary and pertinent questions arising under the charter for the Province, the concession and frame of government established by William Penn.

The Charter, Concession, and Frame of Government

On the 4th of March, 1681, Charles II granted a charter for the Province of Pennsylvania to William Penn, constituting him Proprietary and Governor thereof. As Proprietary, he was made the absolute owner of the lands within the Province, with full power and authority to purchase and sell the same, according to his own pleasure and for his own use. As Governor, he was invested with full civil power and authority, and was enjoined to perform certain public duties and obligations. Among his enumerated public duties was the obligation to establish a system of government for the Province, with the approval of the freemen thereof, subject to fealty to the Crown. By virtue of the powers and obligations contained in the charter, William Penn, before leaving England, prepared a system of government and a concession, dated April 20, 1682, which he submitted to the freemen of the Province for their approval, and they approved the same.

The frame of government provided for a General Assembly, to be chosen yearly by the freemen, with power to make and enact the necessary laws; and that these laws "shall be in this style, viz: By the Governor, with the consent and approval of the freemen in General Assembly met." It also contained provisions for Courts of Judicature, the appointment of Judges, the erection of towns, boroughs, cities and counties by law.

Penn's Personal Rights

When Penn arrived in the Province in 1682, he found the entire grant of land in the possession of the Iroquois, or Six Nations of Indians, and their subject tribes, with the exception of a few settlements of Swedes, Dutch and Finns on the banks of

the Delaware river. He then announced the following rules in regard to his treatment of the Indians:

1. That the title of the natives to the soil should be acquired from them, by purchase and treaty. 2. That no land should be sold until the title of the natives had been extinguished by purchase. 3. That no settlement should be made or allowed on lands outside of the treaty or purchase limit. 4. That the Indians should not sell any of their lands to any other person than the Proprietary. In a moral aspect, the possession of the soil by the Indians was good beyond controversy yet, in a legal aspect, according to the barbarous usages of the nations of Europe, who then recognized no other right than their own strong arm and invincible power, the Indians were considered as having no right whatever to the lands, because they were not Christians.

The grant to Penn contained no reservation of the right of the Indians to the soil, and while he considered that he had an absolute grant of the land yet, at the same time, in his love of justice, in his wisdom and magnanimity, he recognized their claim to the soil subject to the encumbrance that they could not sell the same to any other person than himself or his successors. The Indians, by various treaties, agreed to this arrangement. But, notwithstanding the above-mentioned rules, the whites persisted in settling on the unpurchased lands of the Indians. In consequence of this persistence, and in order to preserve peace with the Indians, the General Assembly was invoked to enact the necessary laws to enforce this policy. Many very stringent, even drastic laws, were enacted between the years of 1700 and 1769 to protect the Indian lands from depredations and settlements by the whites.

In pursuance of Penn's recognition of the right of the Indians to the soil, and the several laws to protect this right, the Supreme Court held that the soil belonged to the Indians and that settlers could obtain no title to lands, prior to their purchase from the Indians, by the Proprietary, either under the laws or the proclamation of 1768. Moreover, the provincial authorities forcibly compelled the removal of the white settlers from the unpurchased Indian lands lying west of the Tuscarora mountains in 1750, and west of the Allegheny mountains in 1768, and burned their cabins.

Penn's Purchase of the Indian Titles

In pursuance of his wise and humane policy, the titles of the Indians to certain large tracts of land, were purchased by the Proprietaries in 1682, 1718, 1736, 1754, 1758 and 1768. The tenure of William Penn to the lands within the Province was by free and common socage or by feudal tenure.

The Land Office

Penn, as Proprietary and absolute owner of the lands, established a land office for the sale of lands and commissioned certain officers to attend to the duties thereof. He received the proceeds of the sale as his own property, and paid the expenses of the land office out of his own estate. In like manner, when treaties were made with the Indians and their titles in the lands were thereby extinguished, he paid the purchase money out of his own estate. In neither case did the Province defray any of these charges. Judge Huston says, "The Proprietary most carefully and zealously distinguished between his private and political rights. His right to the soil and to dispose of it according to his own pleasure, he never lost sight of. He no more allowed the Legislature to interfere with this than our laws would suffer our Legislature to interfere with the rights of our great or small land owners, in the sales of what they hold in fee simple. * * * But he resisted, and with the aid of the King and council resisted effectually, all the attempts to interfere with him or his legal representatives, as to the terms and conditions on which his lands were disposed of, whether leased, sold or given away." (Huston on L. T. P., page 5).

No land office was established by law until after 1776, when the Revolution had changed the nature of affairs. Since that time all lands have been sold under Acts of Assembly. It will thus be seen that the Provincial Government had nothing to do with the land office, or the sale of the lands, or the treaty of the Indians for the purchase of their titles. These matters appertained entirely and exclusively to William Penn as Proprietary. Before the Revolution there were no Acts of Assembly that related to the modes or terms of sale by the Proprietaries. Purchases from the natives, grants, and reservations were conducted at their will and pleasure. Judge Yates says, "The Proprietaries kept their land office in their own way and transacted their own business as they thought proper. They were jealous of every

interference with their land office and considered it subject to their sole control."

The Erection of Counties

The policy of erecting new counties was purely and exclusively a political or governmental one; it was in no way connected with or dependent upon the individual authority of Penn, as Proprietary, to make treaties and purchases of lands from the Indians. While it is true that Penn and his Council exercised the authority to erect the three counties of Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia in 1681, before the election of the General Assembly, yet after the meeting of the first General Assembly at Chester, on the 7th of May, 1682, all new counties were established by the concurrent acts of the Assembly and the Governor. And thereafter William Penn, alone, had no authority, either as Proprietary or Governor, to create a new county. Upon a careful examination of the several Acts of Assembly erecting new counties, up to the time the Indian titles were entirely extinguished by the treaty at Fort McIntosh in 1784, it will be found that, in every case, the said counties were erected in response to the petitions of the inhabitants, representing to the Governor and the General Assembly "the great hardships they lie under by getting at so great distance from the town where the Courts of Justice are held and public offices kept, etc." Only six counties were formed prior to 1750 and up to 1784 when all the Indian titles in the Commonwealth were entirely extinguished, only fifteen counties were erected.

The following counties, which may properly be styled mother counties, were organized so as to include all the territory in the Province not already included in some other county, to wit: Chester in 1682; Lancaster, from part of Chester, in 1729; Cumberland, from part of Lancaster, in 1750; Bedford, from part of Cumberland, in 1771. Cumberland county was bounded northward and westward by lines of the Province and southward by the Maryland line and York county.

The Provincial Government had several excellent reasons for including all the land in the Province within the limits of some county. 1. Any excluded territory would have had no court of Judicature to enforce rights and punish crimes. 2. When Cumberland county was erected in 1750, the French claimed to the crest of the Allegheny mountains, and Virginia, all territory

west of Laurel Hill and south of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers,—and in order to resist these claims the disputed territory was probably included within Cumberland county and afterwards in Bedford county.

It has been shown that, under the charter, the concession and frame of government adopted by the freemen of the Province, William Penn, as Proprietary, was the sole and absolute owner of the land, with full authority to buy and sell the same, at his own pleasure and for his own use; and, as Governor, together with the General Assembly, constituted the Legislative branch of the government. Therefore the enactment of a law erecting a new county was as obligatory upon the Governor as upon the freemen of the Province. There can be no controversy in regard to the fact of the law, while there may be a difference of opinion in regard to its interpretation. This point must be borne in mind in the further consideration of the subject.

The Boundaries of Bedford County as Designated in 1771

In response to a petition of a large number of the inhabitants of the western part of Cumberland county for a new county, the General Assembly, with the concurrence of the Governor, on March 9, 1771, erected the County of Bedford, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning where the Province line crosses Tuscarora mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the gap, near the head of Path Valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shaver's creek; thence northeast to the line of Berks county; thence along the Berks county line northwestward to the western bounds of the Province; thence southward according to the several courses of the western boundary of the Province to the southwest corner of the Province; and from thence eastward with the southern line of the Province to the place of beginning. (By the explanatory act of March 21, 1772, the territory lying between Jack's and Standing Stone mountains was annexed to Bedford county). It will be observed that the above Act of 1771 positively declares that when the northeast boundary line reaches the Berks county line, "it shall extend along the Berks county line northwestward to the western boundary of the Province."

The Western Berks County Line

It will, therefore, be necessary to examine the Act of March

11, 1752, erecting Berks county, so far as it relates to Bedford county, before the northern and western boundary lines of Bedford county can be clearly ascertained. The northwestern boundary line of Berks county is fixed as follows: "By a line at the distance of ten superficial miles, southwest from the western bank of the River Schuylkill, opposite to the mouth of a creek called Monocacy, to be run northwest to the extremity of the Province." This is plain language and clearly means just what it says, that the line should be extended in a northwestward direction until it reached the northern boundary line of the Province. As confirmatory evidence of this position an old map, now in the Land Office, made by William Scull, an experienced surveyor, in 1770, shows, in addition to the three original counties of Bucks, Chester and Philadelphia, the counties of Berks, Cumberland, York, Lancaster and Northampton. On this map the line of Berks county, designated in the act as the line to be run northwest to the extremity of the Province, is drawn through to the northern line of the Province, intersecting that line somewhere near the line that divides the present counties of Warren and McKean. Therefore, there can be no doubt that, by the extremity of the Province, the General Assembly meant the charter limits thereof.

The extension of this Berks county line to the northwest extremity of the Province will pass through the present counties of Snyder, Union, Clinton, Cameron and McKean and thus will throw all the counties west of that line and west of the Tuscarora mountains, into Bedford county, to wit: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Blair, Crawford, Cameron and Clinton in part, Clarion, Clearfield, Centre, Cambria, Elk, Forest, Fulton, Fayette, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Erie, McKean in part, and Warren, Somerset, Washington, Westmoreland and Venango. Having shown, conclusively, that the Berks county line in question extended to the northern boundary of the Province, in McKean county, it now remains to show that the northeastern boundary line of Bedford county followed this line to the same point in McKean county. It was clearly the legislative intent that the eastern boundary line of Bedford county should follow the said Berks county line until it reached the boundary line of the Province in a northwest direction, and from that point of intersection to run along the said northern boundary line of the Province until it reached the western extremity of the Province,

and thence along the western and southern boundary lines to the place of beginning.

The Extent of Bedford County Considered

It is difficult to understand the process of reasoning by which the limit of Bedford county is confined to the southwestern part of the Province. The parties who take this position assume that under the Organic Act, when the eastern boundary line reached the Berks county line, it should not follow along that line of the Province, as required—but that it should diverge southwest to the western boundary line of the Province, by following the purchase line.

To show the absurdity of this position it is only necessary to mention the fact that this Berks county line was crossed by two purchase lines prior to 1771, when Bedford county was formed, to wit: the Purchase Lines of 1754 and 1768. Now if the Assembly had intended that the Bedford county line should only follow the Berks county line to a Purchase Line, and then diverge southwestward, it would most certainly have prescribed which purchase line was meant and the direction thereof. But as the act is silent on this point there can be no fair inference drawn to sustain their position. Moreover, if the purchase line of 1754 should be followed, it could only go as far as the Allegheny mountain where, under the release of the Proprietaries in 1758 to the Indians, this Purchase Line terminated. And if the purchase line of 1768 should be followed, instead of going northwestward, as required, the Bedford county line would run southwestward to the Ohio river, in Beaver county, considerably over two degrees south of the required northern boundary of the Province. It must, therefore, be apparent to every discerning mind, that the words "thence along the Berks county line northwestward to the western extremity of the Province" in the Act of 1771, and the words "thence by the Berks county line to the western bounds of the Province" in the explanatory act of 1772, are mandatory, so that when the eastern line of Bedford county intersects the Berks county line it shall follow it northwestward to the northern boundary of the Province, and thence to the place of beginning.

It is both irrational and contradictory to say that going southwestward is going northwestward. But that is precisely the dilemma in which these parties have placed themselves. It may be proper to say here that the words "Province," "the line of the

Province," "the extremity of the Province," and "the bounds of the Province" are invariably used in all state papers as referring to the charter limits of the Province; and in no case are they used as referring to a Purchase Line, or Treaty Line, made with the Indians.

The same construction given to these words in the acts erecting Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmoreland counties should be given to the same or similar words in the acts erecting Berks and Bedford counties. There is no instance given in any of the Acts of the Assembly erecting new counties, in which a Purchase Line is designated as a boundary line, up to February 23, 1773, erecting Westmoreland county, in which it is declared that when the eastern boundary line reaches the purchase line it shall then go due west to the limits of the Province. In every case the boundary line of the Province, or some natural monument, as a mountain, hill or river, is mentioned. Only two reasons are given in support of the claim that the purchase line should be followed. These will be shown to be mere inference, without any foundation in law.

Indian Treaty or Purchase Lines

The assertion that the Provincial Government in no case erected a new county until the territory proposed to be included therein had been previously purchased from the Indians, is untrue. The fact is that not a single county was so erected until Washington county was organized in 1781. Even in 1773, when Westmoreland county was formed from Bedford county, it included a considerable territory, to which the Indian titles were not extinguished until the McIntosh Purchase of 1784, to wit: portions of the present counties of Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, and Allegheny. In the fall of 1749, just before the erection of Cumberland county, there was a general discontent among the Indians on account of the white settlers over-running their lands west of the purchase line. And only a few months after the erection of said county the Sheriff, with a number of Magistrates and officers, was sent to remove the settlers and burn their cabins, which was accordingly done. How then can it be claimed that the Province never erected a county until after the Indian title had been purchased? There is no relation whatever between a county line and a purchase or treaty line. As already stated, a treaty or purchase line was the individual act of the Proprietary. The erection of a

county was the solemn act of the General Assembly, with the concurrence of the Governor.

The Formation of Townships by the Court

The other reason is based on the fact that the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county, at its first session in 1771 in establishing new townships, included within them only the territory embraced in the purchase of 1768, to which the Indian titles had been extinguished. The reason for this course, by the court, is manifest. The territory included within the new townships was pretty thickly settled and the only wagon road in the Province, from Carlisle to Fort Pitt, ran through this entire region, while the excluded territory, afterwards purchased by the Commonwealth in 1784 at Fort McIntosh, was a howling wilderness containing thousands of Indians and no white settlers, and was without roads. But the court made no decision that the excluded territory was not included in Bedford county; in fact the question was not raised. Moreover the judges of the court were all lay judges. Judges learned in the law were not required until 1791. There is, therefore, no force in either of the above reasons.

The entire western portion of the Province was included in Cumberland county in 1750. This fact proves conclusively that in establishing new counties the government did not consider the question whether the territory had been purchased from the Indians or not. That question only appertained to the settlement or sale of land by the Proprietary outside of the purchase limit. Therefore it cannot be soundly argued that the Fort McIntosh purchase in northwestern Pennsylvania was not included in Cumberland county in 1750, or in Bedford in 1771, because at those dates the Indian title had not been extinguished. It was, in fact, included in both of said counties by virtue of the acts erecting them.

In conclusion, it is claimed in this article that on March 9, 1771, all the territory within the Province of Pennsylvania, lying and being west of the counties of Berks and Cumberland, was embraced within the County of Bedford, (as shown by Map No. 1), excepting the Erie triangle. This territory was outside of the Province and was claimed by New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, who ceded their respective claims thereto to the United States,—New York in 1780, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786. Pennsylvania purchased the title thereto

from the United States on September 4, 1788; and the title of the Indians, January 9, 1789. (See article in full in Centennial Gazette, 1906).

NOTE 2

Morrison's Cove

It is a thankless task to correct gross historical mis-statements but it is a duty not to be shirked. "Jones' History of the Juniata Valley," while otherwise a very interesting book, locates the massacre in Morrison's Cove, which he calls "The Great Cove." This is a glaring error—Morrison's Cove was never before so called—this name properly belongs to McConnell's Cove, now in Fulton county, and in all the old provincial records it is called "The Great Cove" or "The Big Cove." The massacre took place among the Scotch-Irish settlers in McConnell's, or "Big Cove," in 1755. On the other hand, Morrison's Cove was not settled until after 1762 and then by the Germans. The massacre of the Dunkards in Morrison's Cove was in 1777.

Mr. Jones also says that the name of the cove was changed from "Great Cove" to "Morrison's Cove" as early as 1770, in honor of a Mr. Morris. Now, the fact is more likely that the cove was called after one of the several early settlers of the name of Morrison, who settled on the head waters of the Juniata river. The records show that in describing the eastern boundary line of Greenfield township in 1798, "Morris Cove" is named, but I think this was intended for "Morrison's Cove."

NOTE 3

Church Services

The history of Bedford county of 1884 contains this unwarrantable statement: "Although the earliest services of the Christian religion, in what is now Bedford, were those of the Episcopal church, being held by the chaplains of the British troops occupying the fort (Raystown) in and prior to 1755, there was no organized parish here until 1861."

The facts were these: the fort was not erected until early in August 1758 by the advance column of Colonel Boquet's forces. Among these was the Pennsylvania regiment consisting of 2,700 men, divided into three battalions, commanded by Lieutenant Governor Denny—the first battalion under Lt. Col. Joseph Shafer,

Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Barton, Episcopalian; the second, Col John Armstrong, Chaplain, Rev. Charles Beatty, Presbyterian; the third, Col. James Burd, Chaplain, Rev. John Steel, Presbyterian.

Early in June all the above troops, except 100, left Carlisle for Raystown and reached there early in July. Chaplain Beatty arrived July 8, Chaplain Steel on July 12, but Chaplain Burton did not arrive until July 23. The delay in the case of Chaplain Burton was that nearly all the Pennsylvania provincial troops were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, except a few Germans and Huguenots, and they were dissatisfied with his appointment, and asked for the appointment of Rev. Andrew Bay. Under these facts it is absolutely certain that the first religious services at Fort Raystown were held by Chaplains Beatty and Steel, as Chaplain Burton did not get there until July 23, and he afterwards accepted a chaplaincy in the British army. Here are the records: Pa. Archives, vol. 3, p. 447, 552; vol. 4, p. 483, 551, 556; vol. 5, p. 634, 750; vol. 6, p. 30; vol. 7, p. 226.

Rev. John Steel was commissioned as captain of a company in 1755 and marched with his company in the attack on the Indian village of Kittanning in 1756. After the war was over he and Adam Hoopes, Indian interpreter, located warrants for lands on Shawnee Chabin creek, near Schellsburg.

NOTE 4

Rebecca Walter

Rebecca Walter, aged 10 years, and Casper Statler lived in the same neighborhood in the Conococheague settlement in 1755. One Sunday morning, while the mother was at church, the father was killed, the buildings destroyed and three children taken captive. Later, the baby was killed and Rebecca, though scalped, was saved by a squaw. In 1762 the Indians surrendered a number of their captives, among them Rebecca and her brother. Notice had been given the parents of stolen children to be present. During the seven years of captivity Rebecca had forgotten her mother tongue and only upon hearing a hymn sung in her childhood did the little girl recognize her mother.

In 1758-1759 Casper Statler was an ensign in Captain Woods' company, in Fort Bedford, going to and returning from Fort Du Quesne under General Forbes. Casper Statler, the ensign, and Rebecca Walter, the scalped captive, were married after her re-

lease and settled in Somerset county. My father, Peter Schell, married their daughter Eleanor in 1808. Rebecca's brother preferred to live among the Indians and ran back to them before reaching Pittsburg. No word was ever heard in regard to him.

NOTE 5

The Dismemberment of Bedford County

In 1772, the act erecting Northumberland county detached a small area of Bedford county along the Little Juniata. In 1773 the act erecting Westmoreland county detached all the territory west of Laurel Hill and the ridge dividing the waters of the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers to the purchase line.

September 20, 1787, old mother Bedford was further dismembered by detaching Huntingdon county; April 17, 1795, by the erection of Somerset county; 1798 the Little Cove (Warren township) was annexed to Franklin; March 1, 1800, the territory between Allegheny mountain and Little Allegheny was annexed to Somerset; March 12, 1804, a portion was attached to Cambria; February 1846 Greenfield and North Woodbury townships were included in Blair county; April 19, 1850, the last partition was made by including in the County of Fulton, all the territory lying east of Ray's Hill and Broad Top mountain.

NOTE 6

Townships

Ayr was erected about 1790. Dublin was formed from the northern part of Ayr at October session 1767. At the same time the townships of Bedford, Cumberland and Colerain were erected. All five of the above named townships were included in Bedford county by the Act of 1771.

NOTE 7

Newspapers Published in Bedford County

1805—The Bedford Gazette was founded by Charles M'Dowell, September 21 (Democratic). 1812—The True American, founded by Thomas R. Gettys. 1827—The Democratic Inquirer, founded by Thomas R. Gettys, now The Bedford Inquirer. 1850—The Jackson Democrat, founded by Sansom and Carpenter; removed to McConnellsburg, after the erection of Fulton county.

The name was then changed to The Fulton Democrat. 1868—The Bedford County Press, founded by J. C. Long & Company, at Bloody Run (Everett), now Everett Press. 1881—The Bedford Republican, founded by Lutz and Smith, who purchased The Inquirer and the two papers were merged in the name of The Bedford Inquirer. 1884—The Saxton Herald, founded by Thompson and Wilson. 1890—The Hyndman Bulletin, founded by the Hyndman Bulletin Company. 1893—The Everett Republican, founded by John C. Chamberlain. 1894—The Pennsylvania Hawkeye, founded by Rev. L. M. Colfelt. 1905—The Osterburg Press. 1905—The Mountain Echo, Jesse H. Claar, youngest editor in the state, aged 15 years.

NOTE 8

Iron Works

1806—William Lane built Lemnos Forge and Slitting mill on Yellow Creek, two miles from Hopewell. 1812—Swope and King built Bedford Forge on Yellow Creek. 1814—John Rea carried on a cut-nail factory in Bedford. 1827—Elizabeth Furnace, afterwards Bloomfield, was built at Woodbury by Swope, King & Co. In 1845 the furnace was removed to Bloomfield; later to Blair county and named Rodman Furnace. 1822—Hanover Forge built by John Doyle, nine miles south of McConnellsburg. 1827—Hanover Furnace built in the same place by John Irvine.

There are now five modern-built furnaces in Bedford county, two at Riddlesburg, two at Saxton and one at Everett. There are none, at this time, in Fulton county. 1868—The Kemble Coal and Iron Company built the first furnace at Riddlesburg and in 1869 built a second one. 1879—Robert Hare Powell of Philadelphia began to build the Powellton Furnace opposite Saxton and completed it in October 1882. It is now owned by Hon. Joseph E. Thropp.

1874—The Everett Iron Company, Everett, was incorporated. James P. Kimball, Jacob B. and Samuel D. Williams were the prime movers in the organization. The company erected a large coke furnace and purchased large acreage of coal and iron ore lands in Bedford county. June 1, 1889, the said property was conveyed to Hon. Joseph E. Thropp. Since that date Mr. Thropp has carried on the business of making coke iron very successfully. Lake ore is generally used.

CONCLUSION

When a few weeks ago I was asked to prepare this little historical pamphlet in time for Old Home Week, I had no idea of the irksome labor involved in the task of compressing several hundred pages of manuscript into this small space, and, besides, from the necessity of the case, I was confined to a naked statement of facts, without comment, and forced to discard all collateral matters, however closely related to the subject matter. I therefore hope the indulgent readers will not judge too harshly this crude and unmethodical sketch.

I desire to extend to all "Home Comers" a warm and cordial welcome to Old Mother Bedford.

THE AUTHOR.

Errata

1. Read **RIDGE** in place of **BRIDGE** in fifth line on page four.

2. Read **perspicacity** in place of **perspicuity** in fifth line from bottom on page 16.

3. Transfer paragraph beginning, "In consequence of, etc." on page 21 to page 22, after word **open** in second line from bottom.

4. Read **1777** instead of **1779** in regard to the Dunkards in ninth line from bottom on page 39.

5. Read **church** instead of **chief** in fifteenth line from bottom on page 42; read also **above** in place of **alone** in seventh line from bottom of same page.

6. Read Maj. Gen. **Irvine** instead of Maj. Gen. **Jerome** in thirteenth line on page 46.

7. Read **1755** instead of **1775** in middle of page 5.

8. On page 30 insert the figures **1771-1800** below the words Chapter IV.

9. On page 48 erase **1850-1858** and insert **1800-1850** below the words Chapter V.

10. On page 37 erase the **reference to the appendix** and insert same on page 49 after the paragraph **Bedford Gazette.**

11. On pages 53 and 55 read **10,000** pounds instead of **100,000** pounds.